United Nations E/CN.15/2015/8

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
2 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report describes progress made in 2014 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. It outlines the development of new standards and norms and the Office's efforts to collect and analyse data, develop implementation tools and provide technical assistance at the global, regional and country levels. It also describes partnerships the Office has been involved in to promote coherent intervention in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01413 (E) 110315 120315

Please recycle

I. Introduction and overview of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. Strengthened crime prevention and fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems are prerequisites for fighting urban crime and violence, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption and terrorism. During the reporting period, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made significant progress in the development and promotion of the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,[1] which cover the following areas: (a) persons in custody, non-custodial sanctions, juvenile justice and restorative justice; (b) crime prevention and victim issues; and (c) good governance, the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of criminal justice personnel. The standards and norms are also central to the work of the United Nations in the areas of the rule of law and human rights, as they provide detailed guidance on various principles of human rights in crime prevention and the administration of justice.

2. In the current discussions regarding the global development agenda beyond 2015, the work of UNODC in preventing crime and violence and supporting criminal justice systems has been highlighted as an essential contribution to development. In its resolution 69/195, the General Assembly underscored that the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda should take into account respect for and promotion of the rule of law and that crime prevention and criminal justice have an important role in that regard. In February 2015, the Assembly held a high-level thematic debate on the theme "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda". The need to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law will also inform the discussions at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015.

3. The UNODC thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform focuses on assisting Member States in developing new instruments, strategies, policies and programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice reform. Support includes advocacy, research and knowledge exchange, legislative and legal support, norm-setting and technical assistance. The thematic programme is currently being implemented in over 40 countries in all regions of the world, through regional and country programmes and projects, as well as through a global project covering the period 2012-2015, in line with the mid-term strategy and the strategic framework for UNODC for that period.

4. Under the global project on support to crime prevention and criminal justice reform,[2] the Office continued its work in all regions, covering all areas of the thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform. All of the normative activities, most of the tool-development activities and several of the

[1] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* (New York, 2006).

[2] Project GLOT63.

technical assistance activities mentioned in the present report took place under that global project.

II. Setting standards

5. During the reporting period, UNODC continued supporting Member States in setting global standards in the areas of improving the treatment of prisoners and preventing and addressing violence against children and the gender-related killing of women and girls.

6. In December 2014, the General Assembly, in its resolution 69/192, decided to extend the mandate of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, authorizing it to continue its work, with the aim of reaching a consensus, and to present a report to the Thirteenth Congress and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session for consideration. The report on the fourth meeting of the Expert Group, to be held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015 will be made available to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session, in document E/CN.15/2015/17.

7. In its resolution 69/194, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. That new set of standards and norms had been developed with the support of UNODC at an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting held in Bangkok in February 2014.

8. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/191, UNODC convened an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to discuss ways and means to more effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish the gender-related killing of women and girls, with a view to making practical recommendations, drawing on current best practices, in consultation with relevant United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms. The meeting was held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014. At that meeting, a number of practical recommendations were made, which are contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the expert group meeting (E/CN.15/2015/16).

III. Analysing trends

9. The standards and norms underline the importance of empirical evidence for effective crime prevention and criminal justice administration. UNODC collects and analyses statistical data from Member States, develops statistical standards to improve data quality and provides technical support to enhance national capacities to produce and analyse data.

10. In 2014, UNODC continued to collect data on selected crimes and on the operation of justice systems through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The network of national focal points to coordinate national responses to the Survey was further extended to cover 115 countries and territories, which had a positive impact on the response rate and

the quality and coherence of the data provided. Data collected through the Survey are regularly published on the UNODC website to facilitate access for a broad range of users.

11. In April 2014, UNODC published the *Global Study on Homicide 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data*,[3] based mainly on data collected through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and supplemented by further data collection. The study contains an analysis of patterns and trends in intentional homicide for 219 countries and territories, an examination of homicide and violence in the wake of conflict, the roles played by firearms and other mechanisms, and an analysis of the criminal justice response to homicide.

12. In order to improve crime statistics in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, UNODC developed — jointly with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) — a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels (contained in E/CN.3/2013/11). That document was prepared for the consideration of the United Nations Statistical Commission and was also transmitted to the Commission at its twenty-second session. In that document, which is wide-ranging in scope and has a long-term perspective, concrete areas of work are identified for strengthening methodological standards on crime statistics, supporting countries' capacities and improving international data on and analyses of crime. In 2014, UNODC continued to develop activities to improve statistical information on crime in accordance with the road map by providing advice, training and other services to Member States directed at strengthening crime and criminal justice statistics. As in previous years, UNODC provided information on activities related to the road map to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will also be made available to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session.[4]

13. As one of the major activities outlined in the road map, and one that provides a tool for improving the accuracy, consistency and comparability of statistics on crime and the criminal justice system, in 2014, the work on the development of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes will reach an important milestone, with the submission of the Classification to the Statistical Commission for review and adoption at its forty-sixth session, to be held from 3 to 6 March 2015, and will also be made available to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session.[5] It will be the first standard classification of crime for statistical purposes and will provide reference definitions for the production of crime statistics and a framework for systematic crime analyses.[6]

14. UNODC continued to provide technical support to countries implementing surveys and studies on a number of crime issues, including corruption, crime victimization and access to justice. UNODC is leading an initiative, jointly with the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice and the Inter-American Development

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. 14.IV.1.

[4] See E/CN.15/2014/10, E/CN.3/2015/8 and E/CN.15/2015/14.

[5] See E/CN.3/2015/7 and E/CN.15/2015/13.

[6] Information on the process used to develop the Classification, on its contents and on the implementation plan is available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html.

Bank, to develop a common methodology for the conduct of victimization surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean.

15. UNODC published the *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014* jointly with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report reviews the status of legislation and policies to prevent youth violence, armed and gang violence, child maltreatment, violence against women and elder abuse. While there has been progress in enacting legislation, the implementation of policies and programmes remains a challenge. The report calls for a scaling up of violence prevention programmes, stronger legislation and enforcement of laws relevant to violence prevention and enhanced services for victims of violence. It invites countries to invest in violence prevention on a level commensurate with the scale and severity of the problem.

IV. Developing tools and providing guidance

16. During the reporting period, UNODC continued developing handbooks, training curricula and guidance notes to support technical assistance in various areas of crime prevention and criminal justice.[7] The translation of existing tools into different languages continued, making them available to a larger audience. The Office also continued to disseminate the standards and norms and to promote their use and application by organizing and participating in workshops in different regions and through its technical assistance programmes.

17. UNODC issued an introductory handbook entitled *State Regulation concerning Civilian Private Security Services and their Contribution to Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, which provides examples of self-regulation and other international good practice and an overview of internationally agreed standards concerning human rights, security, crime prevention and community safety.

18. The Office published a guide entitled *The Status and Role of Prosecutors*, which it had developed jointly with the International Association of Prosecutors. That tool is aimed at assisting countries in the review or development of rules for the prosecution service, in accordance with the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors and the Association's Standards of professional responsibility and statement of the essential duties and rights of prosecutors.

19. UNODC started developing a technical paper to facilitate its technical assistance to Member States to support them in their efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families. In that context, UNODC organized an expert meeting in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, at which the draft technical paper was well received.

20. UNODC issued a publication entitled *Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women* to provide a framework for developing national implementation plans for the criminal justice system to respond to such violence, based on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and

[7] Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/tools.html.

Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex). Based on those updated Model Strategies, UNODC also issued the *Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls* with a view to assisting both individual prosecutors and prosecution services in their duty to uphold the rule of law, firmly protecting human rights in cases involving violence against women and girls.

21. UNODC developed an introductory booklet to the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and a checklist to assist agencies responsible for their implementation in reviewing their capacity to prevent and respond to violence against children in the applicable field. UNODC also developed two training curricula on the treatment of child victims and witnesses of crime, one aimed at prosecutors and judges and the other aimed at law enforcement officials.

22. UNODC started developing a tool for drafting legal aid legislation, with the input and support of a number of leading experts on the issue from different regions. The module on legal aid of the Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit is being updated in line with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

23. Recent empirical evidence has revealed that a large number of prison systems around the world are in crisis, with grave effects for prisoners, their families and societies as a whole. The multi-dimensional crisis manifests itself in three major aspects: (a) the continuing growth of the prison population and the challenge of prison overcrowding; (b) the severe costs of imprisonment, both financial and socioeconomic; and (c) the limited extent to which the core functions of imprisonment are met in practice. In many cases, high or increasing trends have been observed in terms of recidivism, mortality, morbidity and violence in prison, overrepresentation of vulnerable groups and the risk of radicalization and the sharing of criminal practices among prisoners.

24. UNODC has a range of mandates and technical assistance tools to support efforts to reduce the scope of imprisonment, strengthen prison management to improve prison conditions and support the reintegration of offenders, while addressing specific criminal justice responses for women and children in relation to offending and imprisonment. The Office issued the second edition of the *Handbook on Women and Imprisonment*, which now includes references to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), and a publication with commentaries on the Bangkok Rules. The Office started developing a training curriculum for prison officials complementing that handbook, an information note on non-custodial measures for female offenders for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and public defenders, and handbooks on anti-corruption measures in prisons, on high-risk prisoners and on dynamic security in prisons.

V. Providing sustained technical assistance

A. Africa

25. In East Africa, UNODC provided technical assistance in support of national criminal justice systems to Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania, through its regional programme[8] and its maritime crime programme.[9] Measures focused on reforming the entire criminal justice chain through police reform and capacity-building for law enforcement, prosecution services, courts and prisons, in order to ensure fair and efficient trials and secure and humane imprisonment.

26. In Ethiopia,[10] UNODC supported the ongoing development of a national crime prevention strategy, a national legal aid strategy and the revision of the Judicial Code of Conduct. In collaboration with the Justice Organs Professionals Training Center, UNODC drafted a road map for the development of a training curriculum for judges and prosecutors in specialized areas, including accountability and integrity, alternatives to imprisonment and justice for children. The Office supported the Federal Supreme Court in developing alternatives to imprisonment and conducted assessments of five of the six federal prisons and the closed juvenile rehabilitation centre in Addis Ababa, with recommendations on future support. Training for prison staff dealing with children in conflict with the law was also provided. UNODC supported training and the implementation of legislation on protecting witnesses of crime.

27. In Kenya, UNODC continued to support police reform,[11] with a focus on strategic planning, community-oriented policing, integrity and oversight, including training, human rights and gender mainstreaming. UNODC also organized a training-of-trainers course for prosecutors on sexual and gender-based violence, followed by peer training conducted by the participants at the local level. The Office provided support for piracy prosecutions, including lawyers for defendants, interpretation services, travel of foreign witnesses and video link facilities for testimony. A number of prisons received UNODC assistance and training, leading to improved vocational training, security, sanitation, dormitories, classrooms, medical clinics and staff housing.

28. In Somalia,[12] UNODC developed manuals and handbooks for criminal justice actors in Somaliland, including a litigants' charter that was disseminated through an advocacy campaign. UNODC supported the drafting and adoption of the legal aid act of Somaliland and provided training on criminal legal aid to law practitioners. A criminal trials court benchbook was developed and used to train judges. The Office also developed a comprehensive education programme for officers in the Somaliland police and provided technical assistance and advisory services to the Attorney General's Office of Somaliland to help professionalize the prosecution services and strengthen the systems of internal management. Together with the

[8] Project XEAU78.

[9] Projects XAMX74, XEAX20, XEAX94, XEAZ22 and XSSX11.

[10] Project ETHX97.

[11] Project KENZ04.

[12] Projects SOMX54 and SOMZ15.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a comprehensive assessment of the juvenile justice system in Somaliland was carried out. Prison reform activities were implemented in Mogadishu, Bosasso, Garowe, Hargeisa and Mandhera. The Office supported the Somaliland Coast Guard and the Maritime Police Unit of the Somali Police Force, including by placing international mentors within them. The UNODC Hostage Support Programme provided medical care to piracy hostages and facilitated the onward journey of 14 released hostages.

29. In South Sudan,[13] UNODC was forced to suspend all activities under its prison reform project owing to the outbreak of violence. Its programme office in Juba was closed in June 2014. Despite the fragile security situation, the previous phase of the project had been cost-efficient and effectively supported the prison training academy, thanks to excellent working relations between UNODC, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and national stakeholders.[14]

30. In Central Africa, UNODC provided training to directors-general of prison administrations, prison directors and law enforcement officials from three countries of the region at a workshop in Duala, Cameroon. The workshop was organized by the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, with the participation of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa.

31. In West Africa, UNODC continued developing crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the increase in piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea. Based on the outcome of a workshop for law enforcement and judiciary personnel from the region, an initial legal assessment was conducted for Togo. Additional funding has been received and a legal reform programme is being implemented in Benin, Gabon, Nigeria and Togo.

32. As part of its Sahel programme,[15] UNODC held three regional workshops, on access to legal aid in the criminal justice system, on prison reform and on victims' rights for relevant officials and practitioners from Sahel countries. Those workshops helped to establish technical assistance priorities and a workplan for the region for the period 2015-2016. Improving prison management in line with international standards was identified as a priority area.

33. In Liberia,[16] efforts to support the Office of the Public Defender in ensuring access to justice for indigent clients were delayed because of the Ebola outbreak. Despite this challenge, UNODC conducted two basic skills training sessions and a training-of-trainers workshop for public defenders from across the country. UNODC also delivered supplies to the Office of the Public Defender and developed training and practice manuals for future dissemination to public defenders.

[13] Project SSDX98.

[14] Project SDNX06, an independent evaluation of which is available at www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2014/SDNX06_Independent_Project_Evaluation_Report_2014.pdf.

[15] Project XAMZ17.

[16] Project LBRZ21.

34. In Nigeria,[17] UNODC assisted 9 of 10 focal states in developing a three-year strategic action plan for justice sector reform. The Office supported the national police in finalizing a human rights training manual, developed in conjunction with the National Judicial Council. UNODC facilitated reform of the current performance evaluation and recruitment process for judges and conducted an assessment of prisons and remand facilities in the 10 focal states, with a focus on the inflow and outflow of prisoners, numbers of pretrial detainees and pre- and post-release rehabilitation facilities. The Office assisted the Legal Aid Council in drafting the National Legal Aid Strategy and developed, in conjunction with the Nigerian Law Reform Commission, a draft bill providing sentencing guidelines for the judiciary and measures against torture. UNODC supported the finalization of the national Prosecutors Policy, Prosecutorial Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Prosecutors.

35. In Southern Africa,[18] UNODC prepared a customized version of its handbook and training curriculum on police responses to violence against women for the Southern African Development Community region. Those tools were used in national training workshops in Seychelles (March 2014), the United Republic of Tanzania (March 2014), Mauritius (April 2014) and Angola (July 2014). Participants included investigators, police trainers, prosecutors, and social and health services officials. Based on the situational assessments of gender-based violence, UNODC organized briefing workshops for national stakeholders in Mozambique (March 2014), Lesotho (April 2014), Namibia (April 2014), Swaziland (June 2014) and Zimbabwe (September 2014) to provide input for the national action plans based on the assessment findings.

B. Asia

36. In East Asia and the Pacific, UNODC collaborated with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNDP on a multi-country research study that examined the attrition rates of reported cases of sexual violence of women and girls in India, Thailand and Viet Nam. In November 2014, the Office held a regional workshop and training-of-trainers event on the treatment of children in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders. Participants included trainers from police, prosecutorial, judicial and social services from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. Those events promoted the newly adopted United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and built on the successful outcomes of Project Childhood, which enhanced legal reform and law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action against

[17] Project NGAV18.
[18] Project XASV23.

child sex offenders in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam.[19]

37. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC contributed to the drafting of a new penal code by providing advice on penal sanctions and non-custodial measures.

38. In Myanmar, UNODC completed a preliminary assessment of the prosecution service and a comprehensive assessment of the national police, including recommendations for police reform. The Office built the capacity of the police in the area of crime prevention and supported the Government in exploring the development of a national crime prevention strategy. UNODC provided inputs to bring legislation related to violence against women and drug control into line with international standards and norms, including with regard to penal sanctions and non-custodial measures.

39. In Thailand, UNODC provided a mobile training unit that contributes to preventing violence and sexual exploitation by providing education for street children in slum areas, raising awareness and providing crucial health and food supplies to remote areas.

40. In Viet Nam,[20] UNODC continued its work under the "One UN" framework. The Office conducted a workshop to promote police integrity, accountability and transparency, following a study tour to Hong Kong, China, for high-level officials of the police and judiciary. The Office supported the review of the national legal aid strategy to increase access for women and children. It contributed to the development of a ministerial circular on gender equality in legal aid services and trained legal aid officers and pro bono lawyers providing legal aid for victims of domestic violence. UNODC supported the revision of the penal code and penal procedure code, promoting the incorporation of relevant international standards and norms, especially concerning violence against women. The Office developed training materials on domestic violence for judges and court personnel and trained police officers to enhance their responses to domestic violence. Domestic violence response checklists and information collection forms helped front-line officers in identifying and acting on reported cases. UNODC also continued producing successful television programmes to raise public awareness on domestic violence. In order to foster the implementation of the Bangkok Rules, UNODC conducted two training workshops for Vietnamese prison staff.

41. In Nepal,[21] UNODC organized a study tour for government counterparts to prisons in Thailand to foster information exchange and learning concerning good prison management, with a special focus on international human rights standards in overall health system reforms, including with regard to HIV, tuberculosis and specific issues of women and children in prison.

---

[19] Project XSPT33, an independent evaluation of which is available at www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2014/XSPT33_Independent_Project_Evaluation_Report_June_2014.pdf.

[20] Project VNMT28.

[21] Project NPLJ80.

42. In Afghanistan,[22] UNODC contributed to the consolidation and revision of the special part of the national penal code. The Office made progress in constructing court facilities and handed over the new district court buildings in Ghoryan (Herat) and Hairatan (Balkh) to the Government. In the same provinces, UNODC provided vocational and educational training for prisoners to foster social reintegration.

43. In the Islamic Republic of Iran,[23] UNODC organized a national workshop on access to legal aid, with the participation of judges, lawyers and officials from the judiciary, followed by a national meeting attended by national and international legal aid practitioners, who discussed the role and importance of law clinics. The Office also organized national meetings on alternatives to imprisonment and on witness and victim protection, attended by experts and officials from the judiciary and police.

44. In Kyrgyzstan,[24] UNODC provided legislative assistance and supported the development of a new criminal procedure code, which contains provisions for judicial control over the use of special investigative measures by the police and automatic initiation of pretrial investigations and other measures to strengthen external oversight of the police and improve legal safeguards. UNODC also supported the development of a new criminal executive code, which strengthens the focus of the prison system on social reintegration of offenders and contains better provisions on the prohibition of discrimination in prisons, on legal aid for offenders and on public oversight. The Office published the results of a crime prevention assessment and supported the development of local crime prevention plans. In the area of police reform, UNODC contributed to the adoption of a new policy on the competitive recruitment of police officers and the development of new guidelines for police performance appraisal. Technical assistance and training focused on gender-sensitive policing and on developing police-public partnerships at the local level; two new police stations were opened and a communication skills training programme for over 40 police officers was completed in two southern provinces. UNODC also started a new training programme for police officers on gender sensitivity as part of new work supported by the Peacebuilding Fund. UNODC published analytical reports on prison security and the application of disciplinary measures in the prison system and conducted regular prison monitoring to assess progress in relation to the development of prison income-generating activities and vocational training. UNODC also facilitated discussions in the Coordination Council on Prison Reform, including on key policy issues, such as the possible transfer of prison health care to the Ministry of Health.

45. In Pakistan,[25] UNODC made progress in supporting the reform of the police, prosecution services and prisons. Specific measures focused on training of trainers and key staff, monitoring and accountability, and updates to the regulatory framework of the prison administration. Notable results included better methods of investigation, increased numbers of cases resolved by the police and submitted in time for prosecution, enhanced cooperation between the police and prosecutors, new

[22] Project AFGK62.
[23] Project IRNV05.
[24] Project KGZT90.
[25] Project PAKU84.

prison rules consistent with international standards, registry software for prison management and training manuals for different levels of prison staff.[26]

C. Latin America and the Caribbean

46. In Latin America and the Caribbean,[27] UNODC continued to support regional efforts to increase the use and application of relevant international standards and norms. The Office promoted the Bangkok Rules at a regional meeting in Guatemala. The meeting was attended by prison officials from Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama and offered a platform for the exchange of experiences and best practices in the treatment of women prisoners. A set of recommendations was agreed upon by participants with a view to continuing the dialogue and checking on each other's progress through regular meetings of the group, organized with the support of UNODC.

47. In Brazil,[28] UNODC successfully concluded the "Expressive youth" project, which benefited over 100 at-risk youth through youth-led individual and social capital-building initiatives in high-crime satellite cities of Brasilia. The next phase is expected to focus on crime prevention advocacy and the production of knowledge on youth mortality to inform policy.

48. In Colombia,[29] the Office provided technical assistance to local governments and trained law enforcement officials and prosecutors in restorative justice for children and fostered the exchange of best national and international practices. UNODC supported the formulation of local plans for citizen coexistence and security, designed tools to facilitate their monitoring and evaluation, and held workshops in 12 cities. The Office also developed an analytical framework to promote the use of security data for crime prevention in Medellín and implemented a local safety audit in Barrancabermeja, using gender-sensitive methodologies.

49. In Haiti, UNODC provided advice on penal sanctions and non-custodial measures to the technical committee in charge of drafting a new penal code.

50. In Mexico,[30] UNODC continued to provide normative assistance on criminal justice and prison reform to the states of Chiapas and Durango, as well as to the Legislative Assembly of the Federal District. Technical cooperation was expanded to the State of Coahuila, Mexico State and the municipality of Acapulco in the areas of crime prevention and prevention of violence, with particular emphasis on training and awareness-raising on violence against women. At the federal level, the Office started supporting the Attorney General's Office and the Coordination Council for Criminal Justice Reform Implementation in the transition to the adversarial system at the state level. UNODC promoted the incorporation of prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment into the national programme for the social prevention of violence and crime for 2014.

---

[26] See www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2014/IDE_Report_CP_Pakistan_mid-term_evaluation_2014.pdf.

[27] Projects PANV28 and DOMV07.

[28] Project BRAX16.

[29] Projects COLU99 and GLOT63.

[30] Projects MEXV27 and MEXZ14.

51. In Panama, UNODC concluded a project on prison reform,[31] which strengthened the Prison Training Academy, improved living conditions for women prisoners and increased educational, labour and productive activities for prisoners. Jointly with other United Nations agencies, UNODC conducted an evaluation of the juvenile justice system. The Office provided support to the National Secretariat for Assistance and Protection for Victims and Witnesses.[32] Under the security cooperation programme for Panama,[33] UNODC continued to strengthen the institutional capacity of the prison system and the public prosecution service to facilitate the transition towards the adversarial system and to enhance specialized prosecution capacities. Through a new project, the Office will assist the judiciary in the transition process to speed up criminal procedures and give the population wider access to justice.

52. In Paraguay,[34] UNODC carried out an overall assessment of the needs of the penitentiary system and the penitentiary facilities, with a view to developing a strategic plan for prison reform. UNODC conducted a number of training events on the Bangkok Rules, on regional experiences and on prison management. An in-depth technical assistance needs assessment of the juvenile justice system was carried out, challenges were identified and recommendations were made in relation to legislation, institutional capacity and practice.

53. In Peru, UNODC started implementing a new project on crime prevention and victim assistance,[35] which is aimed at reducing small-arms violence and promoting dialogue for peaceful coexistence, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and reducing the vulnerability of adolescents to gender-based violence by promoting education and health programmes. UNODC organized a workshop on best practices concerning alternatives to imprisonment, followed by the establishment of the first network of justice and social sector officials to assist children in conflict with the law and to divert them to more effective restorative justice programmes.

D. North Africa and the Middle East

54. In the Arab States,[36] UNODC provided technical assistance at the regional and national levels, which was affected by various conflicts in the region. In the Gulf region, UNODC conducted training and provided technical advice and support in response to national counterparts' immediate needs for capacity-building in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice. UNODC also continued to promote and increase awareness of international standards and norms, as the main vehicle to create demand for further technical cooperation in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice. Partnership agreements were concluded with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice of Bahrain.

55. In Egypt, UNODC supported prison reform and the development of codes of conduct for judges, departments of the Ministry of Justice, members of legal

[31] Project PANX12.
[32] Project PANT37.
[33] Project PANZ24.
[34] Project PRYX68.
[35] Project PERZ32.
[36] Project XAMV12.

departments, witness experts and forensic doctors. The Office provided legislative advice on violence against women that contributed to a new law criminalizing sexual harassment. UNODC brought together criminal justice actors to draft a workplan to improve the experience of women survivors of violence when in contact with the criminal justice system. The rehabilitation and reintegration project for young male offenders in Marg entered a new phase focusing on the classification of inmates and the inspection of the facility. So far, 600 children and young people have benefited from the project and 100 have been able to create their own small businesses.

56. In Jordan, UNODC built on the outcomes and lessons learned from its project to support the juvenile justice system.[37] The Office started refurbishing two new branches of the Juvenile Police Department in Amman and Mafraq, near the Syrian refugee camp in Za'atri, to ensure a child-friendly environment inside those branches.[38] The Office provided training to the Criminal Investigation Department on the preparation of criminal files during the preliminary investigation phase and organized several workshops to enhance cooperation between the Public Prosecution Office and investigative officers.

57. In Lebanon, UNODC completed its penal reform programme, which enhanced conditions and the rehabilitation of prisoners and increased transparency and inter-agency cooperation in the prison system.[39] The transfer of the prison authority from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice became effective at the policy and operational levels; the administration for that purpose was established and is now functional. In addition, a prison data system was established, allowing the tracking of prisoner case files and providing an accurate analysis of the prison population.

58. In Morocco, UNODC participated in a training event on the rule of law for judicial affairs officers. It also provided training on criminal justice assessments and on the independence and integrity of the judiciary.

59. In the State of Palestine, UNODC supported efforts to combat violence against women through its project on forensic service assistance.[40] Relevant activities included the development of standard operating procedures for more health-care-centred and gender-sensitive services for victims, workshops on recognition of gender-based violence and child abuse for forensic medicine practitioners and for the national referral system, the establishment of dedicated clinics with specialized personnel who are available at any time to victims, who can remain anonymous, the development of a best-practice manual on sexual and gender-based violence for forensic medicine practitioners, and related training for doctors and nurses.

[37] Project JORT36, an independent evaluation of which is available at www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2014/JORT36_Final_Independent_Project_Evaluation_Report_July_2014.pdf.

[38] Project JORZ09.

[39] Project LBNT94, an independent evaluation of which is available at www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2014/LBNT94_Final_Evaluation_Report_2014.pdf.

[40] Project PSEX02.

60. In Tunisia,[41] UNODC assessed the criminal investigation, data-collection and forensic science processes and enhanced the capacity of the police to collect and analyse crime data by procuring necessary software and providing training on operational and strategic crime analysis. The Office drafted recommendations for a code of conduct for the judiciary and organized a study tour to Romania to enhance understanding of the reform of the organization of the judiciary among Tunisian magistrates.

61. In Iraq, UNODC support for prison reform was suspended in the second half of 2014, following a request from the donor to close the programme owing to the ongoing security situation in the country and sensitivities in the corrections sector. Before that, UNODC conducted a workshop for prison staff on the treatment of women prisoners in Amman (Jordan) and a training-of-trainers workshop in Erbil, and provided training for senior prison managers on the classification of prisoners.

E. South-Eastern Europe

62. In the reporting period, UNODC supported prison reform in South-Eastern Europe. The Office organized a regional workshop on the Bangkok Rules, attended by representatives of the national prison systems in South-Eastern Europe. Participants from five countries exchanged experiences and made practical recommendations on improving the situation of women prisoners and offenders in the region. In Albania, UNODC conducted an assessment on prison-based rehabilitation programmes.

VI. Partnerships

63. As described above, UNODC has been developing tools and delivering technical assistance projects in partnership with a wide variety of international and local governmental and non-governmental organizations. In addition, UNODC actively participates in a number of formal and informal partnerships within and beyond the United Nations system.

64. The Office joined and coordinated efforts at the policy and implementation levels with key partners engaged in rule of law assistance. Within the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group of the Secretariat,[42] UNODC contributed to ensuring effective and coherent United Nations rule of law efforts in line with the aspirations of national and international partners. UNODC was also involved in the work of the global focal point for police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations, in relation to joint field missions, planning and programming, and in strategic and operational discussions at headquarters. Led by UNDP and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in partnership with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN-Women and UNODC, the global focal point supports United Nations country presences in

[41] Project TUNX80.

[42] Members of the Group are the principals of the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of Legal Affairs, UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, UN-Women and UNODC.

mission and non-mission settings. UNODC also participates actively in the Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development, set up by the World Bank, in particular in its Thematic Working Group on Justice and Rule of Law Reform. The Global Forum seeks to promote a better understanding of the role of law and justice and to better integrate legal and judicial institutions in the development process, through capacity-building initiatives and an open repository of knowledge.

65. UNODC participates in the joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, led by UN-Women and the United Nations Population Fund. A number of expert consultations on essential services and quality standards required to respond to violence against women in the areas of health, police, justice and victim support were held in 2014, with a view to developing guidelines that can be piloted in a number of low- and middle-income countries. UNODC is also part of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and the United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict network.

66. The Office supported the preparation of the workshop on the topic "Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned", to be held at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in collaboration with the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. UNODC works closely with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on urban crime prevention, including by providing expertise to the development of system-wide United Nations guidelines on safer cities.

67. Strong partners in the area of police reform are the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, UNDP, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

68. UNODC continued its partnership with Penal Reform International and the Thailand Institute of Justice in the promotion of the Bangkok Rules and increased coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UN-Women. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the International Criminal Court to foster cooperation in matters relating to the enforcement of sentences of imprisonment pronounced by the Court, particularly with respect to increasing the capacity of States to enforce such sentences in accordance with international standards and norms.

69. In June 2014, UNODC organized the first International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems in Johannesburg, South Africa, jointly with the Government of South Africa, Legal Aid South Africa, the International Legal Foundation, the Open Society Justice Initiative and UNDP. The Conference adopted the Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.[43] UNODC and UNDP started a global study on legal aid, to be completed in 2015.

[43] www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/2014_Johannesburg_Declaration_on_Implementation_of_UNPGLA.pdf.

70. UNODC is an active member of the Inter-agency Panel on Juvenile Justice and its Steering Committee, through which relevant United Nations standards and norms were disseminated at the national, regional and international levels. UNODC cooperated with UNICEF, OHCHR and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in developing and disseminating the new United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures for the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Office organized a high-level panel discussion on violence against children, together with the Governments of Austria and Thailand, UNICEF, OHCHR and the Special Representative, which was held on the margins of the General Assembly. To promote the implementation of the new Model Strategies and Practical Measures, the Office launched the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which it had developed together with UNICEF. The General Assembly, in its resolution 69/172, welcomed the Global Programme and encouraged Member States and other relevant stakeholders to support and to benefit from it.

VII. Conclusions and recommendations

71. During the reporting period, UNODC supported important normative developments in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reform: the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the development of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures for the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In parallel, UNODC strengthened its promotion of the use and application of the standards and norms through the provision of technical assistance in an increasing number of countries, based on its continued work on data collection and analysis and tool development.

72. Given the central role of the standards and norms in guiding Member States' efforts to develop and implement crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to:

(a) Recommend that Member States:

(i) Recognize the importance of security, justice and the rule of law as enabling conditions and as integral parts of sustainable and equitable growth, and include justice and security goals, targets and indicators in the post-2015 development framework;

(ii) Include crime prevention and criminal justice reform objectives in national development plans, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, poverty reduction strategy papers and related budgets and funding systems, including specific targets and objectives for crime reduction, crime prevention and reintegration of offenders and victims;

(iii) Adopt and implement long-term crime prevention and criminal justice reform policies, strategies, plans and programmes that are knowledge-based and multisectoral, cutting across ministries and engaging public participation, to ensure the full implementation of existing standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

(iv) Use and apply relevant UNODC tools, such as handbooks, training materials and model laws, when developing and implementing crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies, policies and programmes;

(v) Consider requesting the technical assistance of UNODC when embarking on the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies, policies and programmes;

(vi) Continue to support the role of UNODC in promoting crime prevention legislation, policies and programmes and criminal justice reform, upon request, in post-conflict and crisis situations and to provide extrabudgetary financial resources for the co-location of staff in the global focal point for the police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations and for UNODC participation in joint missions and programmes;

(vii) Provide financial support for UNODC technical assistance to support the implementation of the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to ensure the sharing of experiences from different regions and to reflect new advances in crime prevention and criminal justice practices;

(b) Recommend that UNODC:

(i) Continue to act as a centre of expertise on crime prevention and criminal justice issues in the United Nations system and to support related data collection and analysis by producing methodological guidance and international standards on data collection, such as the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and other standard methodological tools for conducting victimization surveys;

(ii) In its responses to counter illicit drugs and crime, make full use of and promote the implementation of the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(iii) Continue to develop guidance and technical assistance instruments, in particular learning tools such as training curricula and e-learning tools;

(iv) Strengthen its capacity to provide legal and technical assistance to Member States and regional entities in crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(v) Taking into account the process of the review and updating of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, focus special efforts on providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in addressing the challenges of prison overcrowding, human rights and security aspects of prison management, the specific needs of vulnerable groups and the treatment of prisoners and pretrial detainees;

(vi) Continue to include crime prevention and criminal justice reform as an essential pillar in all its national and regional integrated programmes, to support countries in building a sound basis on which security and justice are pursued in a sustainable way and with full respect for human rights;

(vii) Contribute to the measurement and implementation of justice and security-related goals, targets and indicators in the post-2015 development framework.

United Nations E/CN.15/2015/9

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

Note by the Secretariat

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1995/57 of 28 July 1995 and Council decision 2005/247 of 22 July 2005, the ninth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty will be issued under the symbol E/2015/49 for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council. Pursuant to Council decision 2005/247, the report is made available also for the consideration of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session.

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01486 (E) 090315 100315

Please recycle

United Nations E/CN.15/2015/10*

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
2 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda**
Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

* Reissued in the electronic format for technical reasons on 24 March 2015.
** E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01419 (E) 240315 250315

Please recycle

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3
III.	Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes	4
	A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	4
	B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	5
	C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations	6
	D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	8
	E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy	9
	F. Australian Institute of Criminology	11
	G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences	12
	H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences	13
	I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice	13
	J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	14
	K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime	15
	L. Institute for Security Studies	17
	M. Korean Institute of Criminology	18
	N. Basel Institute on Governance	19
	O. College for Criminal Law Science	20
IV.	Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council	21

I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and to help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.

2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.

3. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2014 by the institutes, has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243, and contains contributions from the institutes.

4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, chaired the first 2014 coordination meeting of the network, held in connection with the twenty-second session of the Commission, and the Director of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, chaired the second one, which was hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Milan, Italy.

II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

5. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of the Institute has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2014 (E/CN.15/2015/12).

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. During 2014, the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders conducted the following training courses and seminars:

(a) The 156th international senior seminar (15 January-14 February): 15 senior criminal justice officials from seven countries discussed the protection of victims and use of restorative justice programmes;

(b) The 157th international training course (14 May-20 June): 18 criminal justice officials from nine countries attended this course in order to discuss the current challenges in and good practices for the assessment and treatment of offenders with special needs, such as women, the elderly and the mentally or physically disabled;

(c) The 158th international training course (20 August-25 September): 30 participants from 16 countries discussed measures to ensure speedy and efficient criminal trials and formulated practical solutions to be applied in the participants' home countries;

(d) The 17th training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (8 October-11 November): 28 participants from 21 countries discussed effective measures to prevent and combat corruption, focusing specifically on identifying, tracing, freezing, seizing/confiscating and recovering proceeds of corruption;

(e) The first criminal justice training programme for French-speaking African countries (19 February-11 March): 26 participants from eight French-speaking African countries attended and discussed the current situation and measures to tackle the challenges facing the criminal justice systems in the participants' countries;

(f) The follow-up seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia (5-18 March): 10 participants from five Central Asian countries attended the seminar, which addressed measures to counter corruption and drug offences in the region;

(g) Joint study on the legal systems of Japan and Viet Nam (14-18 July): two officials from Viet Nam were invited to Japan to study capacity-building of prosecutors and judicial officers, as well as research methodology as a basis for criminal justice policymaking;

(h) Meeting of Asian volunteer probation officers (9 and 10 July): 130 participants, including volunteer probation officers and probation officers from the Asian region, attended to share experiences and practices related to volunteer probation officers programmes;

(i) Comparative study of the criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal (28 August-11 September): seven Nepalese participants attended to study and compare Japanese and Nepalese procedures for speedy and efficient criminal trials;

(j) Eighth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries, held in Kuala Lumpur (18-20 November): 17 participants representing nine South-East Asian countries attended the seminar, which focused on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption cases;

(k) First training course on legal technical assistance for Viet Nam (5-17 December): 12 officials from Viet Nam were invited to Japan to study the Japanese criminal justice system, focusing on drug-related crime and the role of prosecutors.

7. The Institute also issued several publications containing material from the various training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 143 and 144), the *Resource Material Series* (Nos. 92 and 93) and the report of the seventh regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

8. In 2014, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) As part of the work of the Institute's Documentation Centre, responses were provided to inquiries received from Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as from other regions. The Institute's website (www.ilanud.or.cr) was redesigned to offer a larger amount of digital material to the entire region;

(b) A programme for the training of the criminal law community, the criminal investigations community, the police and administrative and social agents was offered for the National Coalition of Costa Rica against Illicit Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT);

(c) Technical assistance was provided to the Judicial Academy of Peru in the form of training in crime and criminal justice for judges, prosecutors and judicial assistants;

(d) Technical assistance was provided to the Office of the Attorney-General and the Ministry of Justice of Peru in the form of training on restorative justice within the framework of the International Seminar on Restorative Juvenile Criminal Justice. Technical assistance was also provided to operators of the juvenile justice system of Peru during the Third International Seminar on Restorative Juvenile Justice;

(e) Together with the People's Supreme Court of Cuba, training was provided to operators of justice systems of Latin America on prisons, crime, justice, and law within the framework of the Seventh Convention on Justice and Law in Havana;

(f) Through its women, justice and gender programme, the Institute organized several events designed to integrate the gender perspective into criminal justice in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay;

(g) Technical assistance in the form of training and advisory services on prisons, prison management and social reinsertion was provided to Agence France-Presse; the Criminal Justice Research Centre of the University of Nottingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); the Center for Justice and International Law of Costa Rica; the Office of the Director-General of the Prisons System of Panama; the Regional Prisons Academy of the Dominican Republic; the Ministry of Justice of the Province of Buenos Aires; the National University of La Plata (Argentina); the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina; and the Ministry of Justice and Peace of Costa Rica;

(h) Training was provided to the Public Prosecution Service for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, on access for vulnerable people to criminal justice. In Guatemala, judges, lawyers and other judicial personnel of the Latin American region were trained on the Santiago guidelines on victim and witness protection. Support continued to be provided to the work performed by the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) concerning the application of the 100 Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People;

(i) Professionals from the United States of America and students from the School of Law of the University of Costa Rica were welcomed as part of the Institute's internship programme.

9. The second edition of *Derecho Penal Juvenil* (*Juvenile criminal law*) was published in collaboration with the German Academic Exchange Service, while *Acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos* (*Access to justice and human rights*) was published together with the Public Prosecution Service for Buenos Aires.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

10. During 2014, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, implemented a number of projects, both as part of more permanent commitments and ad hoc efforts.

11. Through its project entitled "Developing a methodology to collect data on community sanctions and measures and attrition rates in Europe" (DECODEUR), the Institute improved and complemented the standards developed so far for the definition and categorization of community-based sanctions and measures on all levels of the criminal justice system throughout Europe. The project was also designed to improve identification of how attrition rates differ, that is, the stages at which suspects and offenders exit the criminal justice system. The DECODEUR report examined the identification of suspects and the imposition of sanctions and measures in the different European countries and included comparisons between juveniles and adults. Data were also collected for the new edition of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, published by the Institute in 2014.

12. The Institute continued to be a partner in the project to enhance efforts in the Baltic Sea region to address trafficking for forced labour (ADSTRINGO), which focused on the prevention of trafficking in persons for purposes of forced labour

through enhanced national and regional partnerships and through improved understanding of the mechanisms that facilitate exploitation of migrant labour in the Baltic Sea region. A set of specific guidelines for employers, recruitment agencies and others involved were developed and published.

13. The Institute prepared an inventory of anti-corruption structures and projects, in cooperation with and with financial support from the Centre for Policy Innovation at the Australian National University. The purpose of the inventory was to help States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, for which UNODC serves as the secretariat, in identifying good practices that could be adapted to their specific legal and administrative systems.

14. A project financed by the Council of Europe was carried out to study the costs of domestic and sexual violence against women in Poland. Data on the justice, health and social sectors were collected and a model approach on how to assess such costs in other States members of the Council of Europe was developed.

15. The Institute continued to participate, with funding from the European Commission, in the New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy (FIDUCIA) project, whose aim is to produce an innovative model of trust-based policy and related policy recommendations. The Institute is responsible for validating the project results and participates in developing the work packages dealing with crime trends and a model of trust-based policy, trafficking in persons and cybercrime, as well as trust and attitudes to justice in other countries. It has also provided extensive editorial assistance in the finalization of other work packages.

16. The Institute has, in collaboration with UNODC, begun work on an analytical study on gendered crime, which would examine the interrelationship between gender and the commission of crime, and between gender and interaction with the criminal justice system at the different stages of the criminal justice process.

17. The Institute has coordinated the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in the preparations for the workshops at the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. For the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, the Institute has assumed the lead role on workshop 2 on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, mutual legal assistance and in the effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims. It is also responsible for general coordination among the institutes of the programme network, as they prepare for the workshops at the Congress.

18. In 2014, the Institute published five report series (Nos. 76-80), available at www.heuni.fi. It has occasionally participated in the publication of books in cooperation with other partners and staff members have also contributed to a number of journals and other publications.

D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

19. In 2014, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders implemented the following activities:

(a) In February the Institute facilitated a mutual legal assistance initiative for the East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, thus enhancing collaboration in fighting transnational organized crime;

(b) After discussions with delegates at the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth Congress, held in Addis Ababa, in April, the Institute is following up on crime prevention programmes;

(c) Relevant traditional African initiatives are central in the ongoing dialogue with the criminal justice system to promote restorative justice in Uganda;

(d) Since April the Institute has been promoting a piloted plea bargaining initiative in Uganda in order to dispose of a backlog of cases, a project that will be replicated in other countries in Africa;

(e) In November the Institute initiated a process to establish sentencing guidelines in Malawi, based on the transfer of best practices. Such guidelines are now operational in Uganda.

20. The Institute is working with UNODC to promote effective national capacity in relation to known regional challenges. Accordingly, certain of the Institute's activities focused on cybercrime:

(a) The Institute is working with stakeholders — police, prosecution, judges and professional organizations — to raise awareness regarding illicit activities, targeting cybercrime, developing effective cybercrime legislation and harmonizing legal frameworks;

(b) The Institute is following up on the recommendations of workshops (held in Dar es Salaam in 2013, Accra in March 2014 and Kampala in July 2014), focusing on regional and international cooperation, mobilization of resources, sharing of information and best practices, capacity-building and increasing awareness of cybercrime and admissibility of digital and electronic evidence in litigation;

(c) A workshop on cybercrime was organized by the Economic Community of West African States in March 2014 to strengthen cybersecurity by harmonizing legislation at the regional level. Relevant stakeholders discussed coordinated strategies concerning legislation, investigation, prosecution and rehabilitation of those convicted of cybercrimes;

(d) The Institute assisted UNODC in promoting a regional meeting on preventing and combating cybercrime, which was co-organized with the Commonwealth Secretariat under the auspices of the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative on 27 and 28 May. Hosted by Uganda, the meeting involved senior officials and key stakeholders from the East African community, as well as representatives of relevant organizations, and set out to identify and discuss cybersecurity, protection of children online, improving mutual legal assistance,

electronic evidence and mobile money. The Institute also mobilized universities to ensure wide participation from academia in the meeting;

(e) In addition, UNODC and the Institute jointly conducted assessments of digital forensic and electronic evidence capacity in Uganda in November to determine the needs of the criminal justice system and lay the foundation for further technical assistance activities in the country. The assessments were followed by a training session on electronic evidence for prosecutors and judges in December, co-organized by the Institute and UNODC.

21. The Institute continued to produce quarterly newsletters, which are distributed to diverse stakeholders. Future editions will be posted online.

22. In November, the Institute concluded consultations with the Chairman of the Governing Board for an extraordinary session of the Board to discuss the restructuring of the Institute and contribute to reforms intended to strengthen the Institute's functional capacity.

23. In the period under review, the Institute directed its efforts towards addressing national challenges in combating transnational organized crime ahead of the Thirteenth Congress. Awareness-raising meetings are being held to seek support from Governments.

24. Based on the benefits of inter-institutional relations among institutes of the programme network and other agencies, the Institute is building networks for enhanced technical and evidence-based support to address new forms of crime, including cybercrime.

25. In July, the Institute participated in a workshop on the African Network for Information Ethics organized with the University of Pretoria for universities in East Africa. Ways of setting up institutional collaboration were discussed.

E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

26. During 2014, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy carried out the following activities:

(a) The Centre participated in the Latin America Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth Congress, held in San Jose from 19 to 21 February;

(b) The Centre also participated in the Indicator Development Methods Camp organized by the Harvard Kennedy School Program in Criminal Justice and the Justice and Legal Systems Research Institute of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May;

(c) A senior associate of the Centre was recruited by UNODC as an independent consultant to prepare a first draft of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194. The same senior associate of the Centre was similarly recruited by UNODC to draft a short booklet introducing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures and a checklist to aid in their application;

(d) The Centre participated in the regional training workshop on responding to violence against children in contact with the justice system, held in Bangkok from 3 to 5 November and organized by the United Nations Children's Fund, UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice. A senior associate of the Centre was responsible for sessions on the prevention of violence against children and on child-sensitive responses to child victims and witnesses of crime. The training was offered to 120 senior police officers, prosecutors and judges from 16 countries of Asia and the Pacific;

(e) Two senior associates of the Centre led a global technical consultation on essential justice services to respond to violence against women and girls as part of the Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. The meeting was held in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 1 to 4 July and was sponsored by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Population Fund in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNODC. Draft guidelines were subsequently developed;

(f) In March a senior associate of the Centre was recruited by UNODC as a consultant to participate in and facilitate a workshop on legislative review on violence against women and girls, which was held in Ain Sukhna, Egypt, organized jointly by UNODC and the Ministry of Justice of Egypt;

(g) In 2013, a senior associate of the Centre was recruited by UNODC as a consultant for the development of the two following publications; the *Blueprint for Action: An Implementation Plan for Criminal Justice Systems to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Women* and the *Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls*;

(h) Throughout 2014, two senior associates of the Centre participated in an international team researching the policing and prosecution of sexual violence in Asia and the Pacific, a project sponsored by UN Women, UNODC and UNDP, and prepared the draft report entitled "The trial of rape: understanding the criminal justice sector response to sexual violence in India, Thailand and Viet Nam";

(i) The Centre participated in the meeting of the expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls, held in Bangkok, from 11 to 13 November, organized by UNODC and hosted by the Government of Thailand;

(j) The Centre supported efforts to reduce prison overcrowding in Central America. The Executive Director of the Centre participated in a Justice Education Society seminar on alternatives to imprisonment, held in Guatemala City from 8 to 10 December, involving participants from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras;

(k) Also in December, a Centre expert participated in a UNODC training programme for Vietnamese prison staff, to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

(l) Two senior associates of the Centre helped run a UNODC workshop on alternatives to imprisonment for drug-dependent offenders, held in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, from 24 to 28 November, during which leading experts in criminal justice from East African countries developed a regional road map for action;

(m) In November a senior associate made two presentations at a regional consultation on the role of key stakeholders in ending impunity for violence against women and girls in Asia, held in Bangkok from 25 to 27 November, sponsored by UN Women and the Commonwealth Secretariat and supported by UNODC;

(n) In December a senior associate organized a workshop for the Vietnamese drafting team reviewing the Viet Nam Criminal Procedure Code (Penal Code) in relation to international commitments on eliminating violence against women and girls, held in Hanoi from 1 to 3 December.

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

27. The Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities in 2014:

(a) A number of reports were produced as part of the Institute's ongoing programme of research on human trafficking and slavery, focusing on human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration and the experiences of Indonesian victims of trafficking;

(b) As part of the Institute's transnational organized crime programme, reports were published on responses to online fraud victimization; the costs of crime in Australia; and recruitment pathways into organized crime and potential responses to the problem;

(c) A series of reports on crime prevention were published during the year. These included reports on tackling property damage, an analysis of crime concentration in high-rise buildings and the use of online communities to build crime prevention capacity;

(d) A range of reports were also produced on violent crime victimization in Australia. These included studies on the experiences of male victims of violence, same-sex intimate partner homicide, reviews of sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation, and a study of parental sex offending;

(e) The Institute also continued to administer a series of criminal justice-related monitoring programmes that report on an annual or biennial basis and that cover armed robbery, deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia, identity crime and misuse, homicide and police custody;

(f) Through its criminology research grants programme, the Institute funded and published research on the onset of adult offending, parole supervision and reoffending, drug trafficking and the risk of reoffending by intra-familial child sexual offenders;

(g) The Institute also continued to develop its dissemination strategy, with increasing use of social media (for example, Criminology TV on YouTube) and an active events programme. During the year, two major conferences on crime prevention and homicide were hosted and occasional seminars covering a range of topics.

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

28. In 2014, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences carried out the following activities, among others:

(a) The project entitled "Support to strengthening the rule of law and access to justice in Libya during the transition to democracy", conducted with UNDP in Libya, sought to develop the capacity of key institutions to deliver equitable and efficient services, to facilitate recovery and promote development, and to empower civil society and the Libyan people to access justice, resolve disputes and build peace, by means of a study tour of judicial institutions in Italy and the Netherlands;

(b) A training programme held in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Project Services strengthened the effective and efficient functioning of the Independent High Commission for Human Rights of Iraq by enhancing the skills of the commissioners and increasing public trust in the institution. The training curriculum covered the legal and regulatory framework of national and international institutions and commissions, modalities of transitional justice, the mandate of the Commission and investigative standards and methods;

(c) Delegations of justice professionals from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy discussed human rights issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran at a meeting of experts on human rights in the criminal justice system, at which they carried out a comparative analysis of the Iranian and Italian codes of criminal procedure and the related international standards;

(d) The technical assistance programme on human rights, refugees and asylum seekers for justice sector actors and activists from non-governmental and civil society organizations in Iraqi Kurdistan, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, provided Iraqi participants with a comprehensive overview of the protection of human rights, including visits to several institutions working to protect refugees, victims of trafficking and migrant workers in Geneva, Rome and Syracuse;

(e) The High-level Meeting of Experts on Global Issues and Their Impact on the Future of Human Rights and International Criminal Justice, which involved a total of 93 jurists, attorneys and scholars in the field of international law, as well as high-level United Nations and government officials and presidents and prosecutors of international tribunals, assessed the future of human rights and international criminal justice in the face of emerging global challenges. Given that such issues will inevitably affect developments in matters of security, poverty, population, economics and the environment, those issues were evaluated with a view to addressing the future governability of States and the issue of non-State actors in national and international arenas;

(f) At an official meeting on mutual recognition of judicial decisions and confiscation 15 years after Tampere, held in the framework of the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the present situation of mutual recognition in the field of confiscation was assessed in order to determine the level of expectations regarding mutual recognition with full respect of fundamental rights and to provide recommendations to the European Commission as to the way forward.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

29. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the scientific branch of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, has signed 180 memoranda of understanding, which have enabled it to organize some of its programmes in Austria, Azerbaijan, China, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

30. The Institute awards academic degrees through the College of Criminal Justice (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Social and Administrative Sciences (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Strategic Sciences (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Forensic Sciences (PhD, Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Languages and Translation (Master and Higher Diploma); the College of Computer and Information Security (Master and Higher Diploma); and the College of Training (which organizes various training programmes both on and away from its premises).

31. The Institute published the *Arab Journal of Security Studies and Training*, the *Arab Journal for Information Security*, the *Arab Journal of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine*, the *International Arab Journal of Informatics*, the *Security and Life* magazine and the *ISPAC & NAUSS Newsletter*.

32. The list of university centres and deanships includes the Studies and Research Centre, the Crisis Management and Senior Leadership Training Centre, the Scientific Research and Higher Education Ethics Centre, the Information Technology Centre, the Deanship of Quality and Academic Accreditation and the Deanship of Admissions and Registration.

33. The University also hosts the Arab Society for Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine.

I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice

34. The National Institute of Justice is the research, evaluation and development branch of the United States Department of Justice and has as its mission the provision of objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, in particular at the state and local levels in the United States. In support of that mission, the Institute makes investments in three major areas: research on crime and criminal justice issues, technology for law enforcement and forensic services that support the criminal justice community. For example, in 2014, the Institute continued to implement the programme on transnational issues, which invests in research and evaluation studies on international issues that have an impact on law enforcement in the United States and abroad, including but not limited to transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons and violent extremism. Stakeholders for the Institute's investments in research, development and evaluation include law enforcement agencies, prosecutor offices, correctional institutions and the numerous community organizations that interact with the criminal justice system. A full listing of the Institute's programmes and partners is available at www.nij.gov.

35. The Institute remains an active participant in international initiatives and supports UNODC in a number of ways. In the broadest sense, the Institute's numerous research investments often overlap with those found in the UNODC mission. The results of all its research investments are available on its website (www.ncjrs.gov), which allows users to search results by topic (e.g. "violence against women").

36. In 2014, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations. A short summary of selected activities includes:

(a) At the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Institute contributed to a side event on the preparations under way for the Thirteenth Congress. The Institute's presentation outlined the objectives for the workshop on "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation";

(b) The Institute hosted staff from the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, at an expert working group on the state of research addressing trafficking in persons in support of workshop 2 at the Thirteenth Congress;

(c) The Institute's experts responded to a call for information in support of the expert group meeting on gender-related killings of women and girls held in November;

(d) Preparations for workshop 3 at the Thirteenth Congress continued with the review of relevant Commission resolutions and literature published on the topic. The background paper for the session was drafted and cleared at the close of 2014 and the Institute is working with partners to secure funding to enable experts to travel to the Congress to participate in the workshop.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

37. In 2014, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, an independent academic institution based at Lund University (Sweden), contributed to the following achievements in support of the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) Improved knowledge and skills regarding human rights and methodologies for teaching human rights at five prosecutor colleges in China, as well as for teachers from the Guangxi regional police academy; also, improved implementation of juvenile justice reform, with emphasis on the mechanism of conditional non-prosecution, by Haidian District People's Procuratorate in Beijing, and increased involvement of social workers in the juvenile criminal process;

(b) Supporting the implementation of a nationwide prison auditing system based upon the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners through assistance in the drafting of a government regulation and with related capacity development activities in the context of the Institute's cooperation with the

Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Indonesia;

(c) Development and implementation of the first compulsory and credited human rights course for future prosecutors and judges in Cambodia, in cooperation with the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions. A credited and compulsory human rights course was developed and implemented for all trainee lawyers at the Lawyers' Training Centre at the Bar Association of Cambodia, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Lawyers' Training Centre;

(d) In cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service, the Institute strengthened the capacity of human rights officers at each level of the Kenyan correctional system to conduct human rights assessments, deliver relevant training, and advise on compliance with international standards; establishment of national priorities for achieving systemic compliance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; and the development of cooperation between the Kenya Prisons Service and probation services on risk and needs assessment techniques;

(e) Enhanced structures and resources for human rights teaching at the Justice Academy of Turkey and the Turkish National Police Academy;

(f) Development of strategies by and enhanced knowledge and skills in judicial training institutes in the Middle East and North Africa (Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the State of Palestine and Tunisia), to mainstream human rights in teaching and enhance intraregional cooperation;

(g) Strengthened human rights knowledge and skills for judges of the East African Court of Justice, and improved awareness of and information on the Court's cases and proceedings for regional stakeholders;

(h) Increased knowledge and exchange on contemporary approaches, and the development of strategies, regarding capacity development for correctional reform from a human rights perspective among East African correctional services.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

38. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime conducted the following knowledge-sharing activities in 2014:

(a) From 17 to 19 November, the Centre organized its eleventh international colloquium, in association with the city of Palermo, Italy, and Consorzio Nova Onlus, on the theme of mobility and the role of crime prevention;

(b) From 2 to 4 December, the Centre organized an international conference in San Salvador, in association with the Observatory and Index on Democratic Security of the Central American Integration System (OBSICA) and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation;

(c) Between January and October, the Centre organized a series of small conferences on a wide range of topics, including smarter crime control, crime prevention in South Africa, prevention of school violence, and domestic violence;

(d) From 1 to 8 May, the Centre hosted a delegation from the Agency for Assistance in Community Security (ASP) of Senegal.

39. The Centre produced the following publications and reports:

(a) The *4th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives*. This report focuses on the increasing migration of people away from the countryside and its impact on local urban communities, and features a series of related subtopics, including the movement of indigenous peoples to urban areas, human trafficking and its local manifestations, and intimate partner violence against women;

(b) A *Study on Intimate Partner Violence against Women* for the Government of Norway;

(c) A comparative report on *Human Trafficking, Other Forms of Exploitation and Prevention Policies* for the Ministry of Public Safety of Canada;

(d) A report entitled "Best practices in crime prevention at the international level (community police)" for the Montreal Police Department;

(e) The Centre is also preparing reports on violence in public institutions and safety in public transport.

40. In the area of strategic partnerships and technical assistance, activities included the following:

(a) In 2014, the Centre completed the Integrated Local Strategies Project (2011-2014) for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Youth in Peru, a three-year programme financed by the Canadian International Development Agency;

(b) The Centre completed a technical assistance project for the Government of Tunisia in partnership with UNDP, consisting of a sociodemographic and geospatial analysis in local municipalities, crime mapping and a training course on crime prevention and a software tool for geolocation, within the larger context of reforming the security sector;

(c) The Centre completed the Cabot Square project, which included the development and implementation of a strategy to improve safety and respond to the needs of the aboriginal population in the west downtown area of Montreal, Canada;

(d) Evaluation of the Wapikoni Mobile programme "Creating instead of hitting", aimed at reducing crime related to alcohol and drug abuse by means of individual support and the training of young leaders in the aboriginal communities;

(e) Since January 2013, the Centre has been providing the Makivik Corporation with technical assistance to streamline and improve the management of its Ungaluk Program. Ungaluk provides financial support to crime prevention practices for the aboriginal people of northern Quebec;

(f) The Centre continues to act as a consultant for the three-year project on institutional capacity-building for crime prevention in Central America, which is implemented through OBSICA and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation;

(g) The Centre is supporting the Police Department of Lévis, Quebec, in making a diagnostic survey of urban safety in three boroughs;

(h) The Centre is also supporting the borough of Lachine, Quebec, in making a diagnostic survey of urban safety.

L. Institute for Security Studies

41. In 2014, the Institute for Security Studies carried out the following activities in the area of crime and human security:

(a) Publication of the *South African Crime Quarterly* and the *African Security Review*;

(b) Organization of regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers;

(c) Research into and monitoring and analysis of crime and justice trends, including focusing on a variety of issues such as responding effectively to crime and violence, promoting human rights and civil engagement. The relevant publications can be accessed at www.issafrica.org/topics/crime-and-criminal-justice;

(d) Enhancing the Institute's Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub (www.issafrica.org/crimehub);

(e) Training for senior officials on crime, policing and investigation of serious threats;

(f) Projects on the functioning and performance of the criminal justice system, including collaborating with the South African Police Service in analysing South Africa's annual crime statistics;

(g) Provision of information and analysis on the policies, strategies and performance of the criminal justice system;

(h) Promotion of community safety;

(i) Hosting the fifth international conference on national and international perspectives in crime reduction and criminal justice.

42. As regards countering transnational threats, international crime and terrorism in Africa, activities included:

(a) Collaboration with regional organizations and Governments to provide training on transnational and international crime and terrorism to criminal justice and government officials;

(b) Supporting States in drafting legislation to implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

(c) Provision of specialized counter-terrorism training to senior prosecutors and police officials from Southern, East and West Africa. These courses included the use of the newly developed standard operating procedures handbook endorsed by regional police chiefs;

(d) Coordination of the African Network on International Criminal Justice. Organizations interested in having a link to their websites included on the Network page should write to anicj@issafrica.org;

(e) Hosting multi-stakeholder workshops for civil society, judges, prosecutors and investigators;

(f) Offering expert advice to the Secretary-General on the rule of law;

(g) Serving on three councils of the World Economic Forum — the Global Agenda Council on Terrorism, the Meta-Council on the Illicit Economy and the Global Agenda Council on Fragility, Violence and Conflict;

(h) Close collaboration with entities such as UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre.

43. In 2014, the Institute produced several papers and articles on a variety of subjects related to domestic policing, responding to transnational threats, counter-terrorism and international criminal justice. All publications are available at www.issafrica.org/publications.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

44. The main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminology in 2014 were as follows:

(a) The Virtual Forum against Cybercrime is a programme that contributes to the prevention of cybercrime by providing knowledge management services, with a strong focus on international cooperation. With its website being upgraded to version 2.0, the Forum increased accessibility to the information and knowledge it had gathered, with public access to online training programmes and lectures being a critical development. The website aggregates the content and experience gathered by the Institute to provide a platform suited to current and future requirements. The bimonthly newsletter, the *VFAC Review* was distributed regularly within the network and there have been discussions as to whether its dissemination should be increased. The website is set to undergo further upgrades in 2015, with a critical focus on providing a more dynamic and interactive experience for the user. The upgrades will allow the programme to continue to assist the development of cybercrime research and countermeasures in the future;

(b) The Institute co-hosted and funded the Regional Meeting on Crime Statistics and Victimization Surveys in Bangkok from 1 to 3 December in association with the Thailand Institute of Justice, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and UNODC. The meeting was attended by senior statisticians and expert practitioners in Asia and the Pacific. The participants assessed the challenges faced in producing high-quality, readily accessible and internationally comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, including those required to meet the needs of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

(c) The Institute held an anti-corruption forum on challenges and strategies for ending corruption: zero-tolerance, accountability and integrity on 3 and 4 December in Seoul. The forum brought together experts from around the world seeking measures to end corruption in both the public and the private sectors, as well as to ensure public safety;

(d) The Institute held several seminars and conferences, including the first Expert Group Meeting for the Asian Centre of Excellence in Statistics on 21 and

22 January in the Republic of Korea. The meeting provided an opportunity to build upon the work done by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico and UNODC, and laid the foundation for the future of crime statistics in the Asian region. The Institute also held the Second North-east Asian Forum for Criminal Justice from 21 to 24 July in China. The Forum was organized into four sessions with 10 presentations on various topics, including health-care safety and criminal justice policies, business crime and criminal justice policies, Internet gambling and measures to combat it. The Institute enhanced its research and academic activities by participation in several international events.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

45. In 2014, the Basel Institute on Governance worked with Governments to strengthen public governance, enhance law enforcement capacities and recover stolen assets, advised corporate clients on compliance and integrity, and facilitated a growing number of collective action initiatives with industry partners to tackle bribery solicitation. Highlights include the activities described below.

46. The Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery implemented four national multiphase training programmes in financial investigation and asset recovery for Bhutan, Indonesia, Nepal and Romania and one regional programme for countries of North Africa and the Middle East. The Centre also developed and piloted new training modules, including on financial investigation and asset recovery in public procurement, in mega construction projects, in the oil and gas industry and in forestry. Joint training workshops were conducted with UNODC and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa in Lesotho, Malawi, Panama and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as for East Africa. In total, the Centre trained some 500 participants in 2014, enhancing their technical capacity to conduct local and cross-border financial investigations and related prosecutions in order to recover stolen public assets.

47. Since 2013, and in 2014 especially, demand for case-specific advice from the Centre's practitioners has grown exponentially. Consequently, the Centre is currently supporting 10 countries in East Africa, South America, Central and South-East Asia, the Middle East and Eastern Europe in some 25 large-scale international asset recovery cases involving over $1.5 billion in suspected or frozen assets. In those cases, the Centre is providing assistance in designing and executing investigative and prosecutorial strategies and facilitating formal and informal international cooperation.

48. In November 2014, the Centre and Transparency International, with support from the Government of Switzerland, organized a workshop for civil society organizations on the topic of asset recovery in North Africa and the Middle East. Representatives of some 30 civil society organizations from the region and concerned financial centres attended and also joined government representatives for selected sessions of the third meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, which was held in parallel.

49. In the area of public governance, the Institute has introduced a new training module on corruption research methods and their application, which has been taught twice in 2014, once to an international group of prevention specialists and

researchers, and once at the country level for the prevention team of the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia.

50. In the context of the Institute's participation in the multi-year and multi-centre research programme Anti-Corruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption (ANTICORRP), the Institute contributed two studies, on institutional performance and corruption in Mexico and the United Republic of Tanzania, respectively, as part of the programme's work package on the ethnographic study of corruption practices (available at http://anticorrp.eu/anticorrp-publications/).

51. The Institute's International Centre for Collective Action continued to develop and maintain the B20 Collective Action Hub, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact. Core activities in that context included the maintenance of the Hub's interactive web-based information platform, the facilitation of collective action initiatives worldwide and the generation of knowledge products, practical tools and a comprehensive database on collective action against corruption. In June, the Institute convened an international conference on collective action to counter corruption in Basel, Switzerland, where some 150 experts and other interested stakeholders from around the world shared experiences in using collective action as a means to prevent and combat corruption. (Key findings are available at www.collective-action.com/conference/key_messages.) Latest developments included the joining of the Russian Compliance Alliance as the Hub's first member and the initiation of a joint collective action initiative on offset practices with the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct, the international ethics association of the aerospace and defence industry.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

52. In 2014 the College for Criminal Law Science conducted the activities described below.

53. In order to facilitate exchanges and communication between academics and legal practitioners, staff of the College took part in training activities nationwide. For example, a senior staff member gave a presentation at the People's Procuratorate of Yunnan Province on criminal proceedings in minority cases, as part of a training class for prosecutors in Yunnan Province on 5 November. Another senior staff member gave a presentation at the Bureau of Community Corrections of the Ministry of Justice of China, on community corrections, in connection with a national training class organized by the Ministry of Justice on 26 November, and a second presentation at the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China on criminal law enforcement in custody and prisons at a national vocational training class on 15 December.

54. The College carried out a number of activities focusing on death penalty reform as part of the European Union project on judicial constraints on use of the death penalty (2012-2015). On 11 January, the College organized a workshop to evaluate the expert draft of evidence rules in capital cases prepared by a College research team, which are designed to offer special rules to judges and prosecutors in charge of capital cases. On 1 March, a seminar was organized on the expert draft of evidence rules in capital cases as modified in accordance with suggestions and

advice from the workshop held in January, in order to discuss its feasibility and to improve it further. The seminar was supported by the Judicial Reform Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. From 18 to 20 July, the College organized a seminar on the expert draft on implementation of death penalty application guidelines prepared by a College research team. The guidelines are intended to offer particular suggestions on how to further restrict the use of the death penalty, with the support of the Supreme People's Court of China and High People's Court of Henan Province.

55. The College continued its close cooperation and exchanges with legislative and judicial authorities of China by holding conferences and preparing reports. For example, it held the Sixth National Criminal Justice Forum in Baoding, Hebei Province, from 17 to 19 August, inviting more than 100 representatives to discuss the punishment and prevention of crimes of corruption, proceedings and evidence issues in corruption cases and international cooperation regarding corruption. Three senior staff members attended the seminar on the draft ninth amendment to the Criminal Law organized on 29 November by the China Law Society.

56. In addition to publishing papers and monographs by staff members, the College in 2014 published four volumes of its *Criminal Law Journal*, two volumes of the *Criminal Law Review: Studies on Criminal Judgments* and *Report on Developments in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*.

57. The College has been making efforts to carry out international cooperation and exchange ever since its establishment. In 2014 it sent staff members to attend major international events on criminal justice and crime prevention, for example, the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna from 6 to 10 October, and the resumed fifth session of the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Vienna from 13 to 15 October. In September the College and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders signed a formal memorandum of understanding regarding criminal justice and the treatment of offenders in order to broaden bilateral cooperation in carrying out training and organizing joint seminars and other activities.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

58. In 2014 the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council carried out the following activities:

(a) The Council organized a side event during the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in May, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of Italy to the International Organizations in Vienna, to present the publication *Preventing Corporate Corruption: The Anti-Bribery Compliance Model*. The book presents the results of a two-year international research project conducted for UNODC by five academic institutions under the leadership of the Council to investigate and provide solutions for reducing bribery and corruption in corporations and institutions;

(b) At the initiative of the Council and together with the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, Italy, a round table on corruption and compliance: new international perspectives was organized in Milan to present the above-mentioned publication;

(c) The Council, in partnership with leading university research centres, continued to devote efforts to trafficking in cultural property, addressing issues, such as the need for credible and comparable data on different aspects of crimes against cultural property, given that Italy lies at the heart of the debate owing to its extremely rich cultural heritage and that illicit activities flourish;

(d) The proceedings of the International Conference on Protecting Cultural Heritage as a Common Good of Humanity: A Challenge for Criminal Justice, organized by the Centre in 2013, have been published online;

(e) The Council contributed to the final draft of a background paper for workshop 3 at the Thirteenth Congress entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation";

(f) The Council's International Conference on Criminal Threats and International Answers in the Global Sports Industry, co-organized with UNODC, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United States Department of State and the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice, was held in December. The outcome of the conference, which was attended by representatives of law enforcement and international and non-governmental organizations and academics, was the definition of steps that key stakeholders should take to combat organized crime and related corruption in sports at the national and international levels. In particular, the importance of international cooperation (sharing of information and monitoring of criminal activities in sports industry) was stressed and strategies for prevention and information were proposed. This approach should help national institutions to identify the main deficiencies in their preventive strategies and facilitate the development of best practices and tools to combat the involvement of organized criminal groups in the sports industry. The role of criminal law in sport jurisdiction and other preventive tools was underlined. One of the main goals of the Conference was to examine the current development of such instruments by various international organizations and, where appropriate, to prepare for the consideration of documents by concerned United Nations entities, notably UNODC.

United Nations E/CN.15/2015/11

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
2 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

Implementation of resolutions and decisions relating to crime prevention and criminal justice adopted since 2012 in which action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was requested

Report of the Secretariat

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/2, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which the Commission requested that the Secretariat submit a short and concise report on the implementation of resolutions adopted since 2012 to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session. The report provides information on the status of implementation of resolutions and decisions relating to crime prevention and criminal justice adopted in the period 2012-2014 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in which action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was requested. Reference is made to documents containing information on the implementation of such resolutions and decisions.

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01492 (E) 170315 180315

Please recycle

Implementation of resolutions and decisions relating to crime prevention and criminal justice adopted since 2012 in which action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was requested

A. Crime Congress

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2014	
Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 69/191)	Implementation is ongoing. Four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have been successfully concluded: the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2014 (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1); the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Doha from 3 to 5 February 2014 (A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1); the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in San José from 19 to 21 February 2014 (A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1); and the African Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 April 2014 (A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1). The host country agreement was signed on 22 September 2014. A governmental expert meeting on the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress was held in Doha from 27 to 29 September 2014. The meeting brought together experts from the regional groups and members of the Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to contribute to the preparations for the Congress by considering elements for inclusion in the draft declaration of the Congress and by providing input to the draft report on the contribution of the Thirteenth Congress to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. Informal consultations for the formulation of the draft text of the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress have been held since November 2014. The working papers and background papers for each of the agenda items and the workshop topics of the Thirteenth Congress, including the report of the Secretary-General on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide (A/CONF.222/4), were prepared and processed in line with the envisaged timetable. Ancillary meetings to be held during the Thirteenth Congress are being prepared in collaboration with the coordinator of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.
Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda (Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/22)	Implementation is ongoing. A governmental expert meeting on the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress was held in Doha from 27 to 29 September 2014. The meeting brought together experts from the regional groups and members of the Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to contribute to the preparations for the Congress by, among other things, providing input to the draft report on the contribution of the Thirteenth Congress to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. The Secretariat has been collecting such input for inclusion in the report of the Executive Director on the contribution of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda (A/CONF.222/5).

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2013	
Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 68/185)	Implementation has been completed. Information on the implementation of the resolution is contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/2014/6).
2012	
Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 67/184)	Implementation has been completed. Information on the implementation of the resolution is contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/2013/10).

B. Standards and norms: crime prevention and criminal justice

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
1. Treatment of prisoners	
2014	
Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (General Assembly resolution 69/192)	Implementation is ongoing. Subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, a report of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners at its fourth meeting will be submitted to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session.
2012	
Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Assembly resolution 67/188)	Implementation is ongoing. Information related to the implementation of this resolution is contained in the following: (a) Working paper prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2012/2); (b) Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners held in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012 (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2012/4); (c) Summaries of replies from Member States to the notes verbales of 8 March 2011 and 11 September 2012 (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2012/CRP.1); (d) Report of the Secretariat on the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (E/CN.15/2013/23); (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2013/11).

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2. Violence against children	
2014	
United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 69/194)	Implementation is ongoing. In order to implement the resolution and related mandates, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) joined forces with the United Nations Children's Fund to develop a joint programme to promote and assist in the effective implementation of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The provision of sufficient funding from a broad range of donors will be crucial to the success of the joint programme.
2013	
Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (General Assembly resolution 68/189)	Implementation is ongoing. Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the following documents: (a) Report of the meeting of the expert group on the development of draft model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.7/2014/4); (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the development of a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/14); (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/11).
3. Tools for crime prevention	
2014	
Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention (Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/21)	Implementation has not started. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.
4. Violence against women	
2013	
Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls (General Assembly resolution 68/191)	Implementation is ongoing. Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the following: (a) Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on gender-related killing of women and girls: promising practices, challenges and practical recommendations (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.8/2014/2); (b) National measures taken to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.8/2014/CRP.1); (c) Information on gender-related killing of women and girls provided by civil society organizations and academia (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.8/2014/CRP.2); (d) Criminalization of gender-related killing of women and girls (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.8/2014/CRP.3); (e) Report of the meeting of the expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls (E/CN.15/2015/16).

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
	A report on the implementation of this resolution will be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.
5. Legal aid	
United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems (General Assembly resolution 67/187)	Implementation is ongoing. Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/11). See also the UNODC handbook entitled *Early Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Processes*,[1] the United Nations Development Programme/UNODC global study on legal aid,[2] and the Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.[3]
6. Private security	
Strengthening Government oversight of civilian private security services and the contribution of such services to crime prevention and community safety (Commission resolution 21/1)	Implementation has been completed. Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the report of the Secretariat on responses of Member States with respect to the Abu Dhabi draft preliminary recommendations on the oversight and regulation of civilian private security services and on their contribution to crime prevention and community safety (E/CN.15/2013/20).

C. Rule of law and the post-2015 development agenda

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2014	
Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (General Assembly resolution 69/195)	Implementation has not started. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.
2013	
The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (General Assembly resolution 68/188)	Implementation is ongoing. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution. Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/69/94).

[1] Available at www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/eBook-early_access_to_legal_aid.pdf.
[2] Available at www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/OneSheet_D3.pdf.
[3] Available at www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/2014_Johannesburg_Declaration_on_Implementation_of_UNPGLA.pdf.

D. Crime trends

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2013	
Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development (Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/37)	Implementation is ongoing. Some extrabudgetary resources have been provided, enabling the accomplishment of important activities referred to in Council resolution 2013/37, such as the finalization of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes; the development of methodological and training tools to improve statistics on crime, whether based on police-recorded data or on sample surveys (victimization surveys); and the production of the *Global Study on Homicide 2013* (in implementation of paras. 3, 5 and 9 of the resolution). Information on the implementation of the resolution is contained in documents E/CN.15/2015/5, E/CN.15/2015/13 and E/CN.15/2015/14. Owing to the lack of extrabudgetary resources, it has not been possible to convene a meeting of experts from both the statistical and criminal justice fields (para. 4 of the resolution). UNODC has strengthened its mandated activities to collect and disseminate crime data, including through the reinforcement of the network of national focal points for the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (para. 10 of the resolution).
Strengthening of international cooperation to promote the analysis of trends in transnational organized crime (Commission resolution 22/5)	Implementation is ongoing. Information on implementation of the resolution is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2014/3 and E/CN.15/2015/3).
2012	
Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development (Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/18)	The implementation is ongoing. Information on the implementation of the resolution, in particular its paragraphs 2, 7, 8 and 9, is contained in documents E/CN/15/2015/5, E/CN.15/2015/13 and E/CN.15/2015/14.

E. Human trafficking and migrant smuggling

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
1. Smuggling of migrants	
2014	
Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants (Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/23)	Implementation is ongoing. Some extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution in 2014, implementation is foreseen for 2015, with preparations already under way.
2. Human trafficking	
2014	
Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal (Commission resolution 23/2)	Implementation has not started. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2013	
Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/41)	Implementation has not started. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.
2012	
Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (General Assembly resolution 67/190)	Implementation has not started. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.
3. Violence against migrants	
2012	
Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families (General Assembly resolution 67/185)	The implementation is ongoing. Some extrabudgetary resources have been received for the implementation of this resolution in 2014; implementation is foreseen for 2015, with preparations already under way. UNODC is preparing a technical assistance tool on criminal justice measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, and to protect victims.

F. Organized crime

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
1. Cultural property	
2014	
International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences (General Assembly resolution 69/196)	Implementation is ongoing. UNODC has participated in technical assistance activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of officials from China and Syria and neighbouring countries, as well as participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The development of a practical assistance tool to assist in the implementation of the Guidelines is currently in progress. It is envisaged that a first draft of this tool will be shared with Member States for comments in 2015. Extrabudgetary resources have been received to fund the review of the tool. UNODC linked its database to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) database of national cultural heritage laws and included the specific crime type of "Trafficking in cultural property" in its knowledge management portal.
2013	
Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking (General Assembly resolution 68/186)	Implementation is ongoing. In response to a call for information sent out to all Member States in a note verbale in October 2014, some Member States informed the Secretariat about the designation of contact points to facilitate international cooperation in the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property. UNODC is making the necessary adjustments to the existing format of the directory of competent national authorities to permit the inclusion of that information.

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
	Making use of regular budget resources and sometimes with the financial support of the organizers (in this case, UNESCO), UNODC has, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as UNESCO, participated in technical assistance and awareness-raising activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of officials from China and Syria and neighbouring countries, as well as participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The third meeting of the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property was held in Vienna from 15 to 17 January 2014, which led to the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences (Assembly resolution 69/196), following the recommendation by the Commission. Owing to a lack of extrabudgetary resources to fulfil the request for the expert group to develop a research methodology to study trafficking in cultural property, paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 68/186 has not yet been implemented.
2. Environmental crime	
2014	
Strengthening a targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber (Commission resolution 23/1)	Implementation is ongoing. UNODC led the technical expert group meeting that took place on 10-12 December 2014 to discuss existing tools and technologies in the identification of timber. The outcome is meant to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice system responses to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber. UNODC is leading the research of three case studies related to trafficking of protected timber species, within the extrabudgetary resources received. Additional extrabudgetary resources are required to cover the field research in two other locations.
2013	
Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals (Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/38)	Implementation has not started. No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.
Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora (Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40)	Implementation is ongoing. A case study on illicit trafficking of selected protected species of wild fauna and flora is ongoing, and progress made will be reported on at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission. UNODC has completed the implementation of *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* in Bangladesh, Gabon, Nepal and Peru. The implementation of the *Toolkit* is ongoing in Botswana, Mexico, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam. Extrabudgetary resources are required for the revision of the *Toolkit*. UNODC is undertaking the global research initiative on wildlife and forest crime, which includes seven case studies on the nature and magnitude of illicit trafficking in endangered wild fauna and flora.

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
3. Tools for crime prevention	
2014	
Strengthening the development and implementation of the goAML system as a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (Commission resolution 23/3)	Implementation is ongoing The goAML system has been deployed in 22 financial intelligence units, in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bermuda, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Mauritius, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nepal, Nigeria, Palestine, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe and in Kosovo [4] The goAML team also offers custom-built extensions of the system. Three governments have elected to have additional custom-built extensions of goAML (Finland, the Netherlands and South Africa). Five additional countries are considering using goAML. More information is contained in the report of the Executive Director on strengthening the development and implementation of the goAML system (E/CN.15/2015/15).
4. Economic fraud	
2013	
International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/39)	Implementation is ongoing Information on the implementation of the resolution is contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/2014/17).
5. Maritime crime	
2013	
Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea (Commission resolution 22/6)	Implementation is ongoing Information on the implementation of the resolution, insofar as it relates to technical assistance and capacity-building in the criminal justice sector, is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/11).
2012	
Countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea (Commission resolution 21/2)	Implementation is ongoing Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the report of the Executive Director on combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea (E/CN.15/2013/17).
6. Cybercrime	
2013	
Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime (Commission resolution 22/7)	Implementation has not started Additional extrabudgetary resources have recently been pledged, and it is envisaged that implementation will start in the near future.
Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation against cybercrime (Commission resolution 22/8)	Implementation is ongoing Extrabudgetary resources of $1,968,000 have been pledged. Activities have been implemented in Central America, East Africa and South-East Asia. Technical assistance tools have been developed. A repository on cybercrime has been developed and is expected to be launched soon.

[4] All references to Kosovo in the present report should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
7. Transnational organized crime	
2013	
Renewed efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto on the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention (Commission resolution 22/3)	Implementation is ongoing UNODC has continued to raise awareness about transnational organized crime in all its forms through a campaign on organized crime and counterfeit goods in 2014 and through other awareness-raising activities on human trafficking, wildlife crime, and tourism and illicit trafficking. A targeted campaign on wildlife crime will also be launched in early 2015, with a second campaign on the trafficking of cultural property later in the year.
2012	
Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking (General Assembly resolution 67/186)	Implementation is ongoing Information on the implementation of this resolution is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/68/127).
Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations (Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/19)	Implementation is ongoing UNODC technical assistance programmes cover an array of related thematic areas and a broad range of activities. Some specific examples addressing strengthening cooperation in combating transnational organized crime are the technical assistance to build the law enforcement capacity of national agencies in West Africa, South-East Asia, Central and South America, Central Asia and Afghanistan; support to regional judicial cooperation platforms in the Sahel region and Central America; a regional programme for South-Eastern Europe (2012-2015) to counter drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, corruption and terrorism. Through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, UNODC introduced new approaches to preventing the misuse of money/value transfer services for laundering the proceeds of serious crimes. Support is provided to regional networks for asset recovery in Southern Africa and Asia and the Pacific, while work is under way to establish an asset recovery network in West Africa. The programme also includes national authorities in the countries of the Horn of Africa to address piracy off the coast of Somalia; assistance to Member States in building the capacity of border authorities, customs, police and financial intelligence units to prevent, detect and investigate the illicit cross-border transportation of currency by cash couriers. A comprehensive summary of countermeasures to address transnational and related organized crime activities is contained in the report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2). Information on the implementation of this resolution is also contained in the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2013/4).

G. Terrorism prevention

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2013	
Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism (General Assembly resolution 68/187)	Implementation is ongoing During the reporting period, UNODC further enhanced its provision of legislative assistance to Member States, supporting them in harmonizing their national counter-terrorism legislation with the legal provisions contained in the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. In the period 2013-2014, UNODC provided technical assistance to 69 Member States that resulted in 35 new ratifications of the international legal instruments related to terrorism. Further, 25 countries that were supported with legislative assistance during the reporting period adopted 23 new or revised pieces of counter-terrorism legislation. UNODC has provided capacity-building training to 4,360 national criminal justice officials through 178 national, regional and international capacity-building workshops. In order to tailor that assistance to the requirements of each region, UNODC has continued to engage with recipients to ensure ownership of the technical assistance activities. The Office has further strengthened and increasingly relied on its field presence and continued to work closely with local officials in designing and implementing activities.
Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships (Commission resolution 22/4)	Implementation has not started No additional extrabudgetary resources were received for the implementation of this resolution.
2012	
Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities (Commission resolution 21/3)	Implementation is ongoing UNODC organized six criminal investigation case studies of terrorism-related cases, financing of terrorism and possible links with transnational organized crime for 260 Colombian officials, as well as two national workshops on international cooperation in matters related to transnational organized crime and terrorism for Ethiopia, Kenya and Namibia. In addition, in March 2014, UNODC experts held a live event for 13 users of the UNODC online counter-terrorism learning platform on how to fight efficiently against transnational organized crime that included a discussion on the Organized Crime Convention mechanisms.

H. International cooperation in criminal matters

Resolution	*Status of implementation*
2014	
International cooperation in criminal matters (General Assembly resolution 69/193)	Implementation is ongoing. UNODC has been collecting input from Member States concerning the model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, in particular addressing the question of the necessity of updating or revising them, and the prioritization of such updating or revising. Such information is to be brought to the attention of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and is to be enriched by the views regarding the updating or revising that Member States were invited to provide during the consideration of the appropriate agenda item of the Congress. Some extrabudgetary resources received have been used for the redevelopment of the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. The first phase of redevelopment is to be completed by early 2015. Further development of the tool will be dependent upon receipt of additional funds. Some extrabudgetary resources received have been used for initial research and collection of information on national legal requirements of Member States for inclusion in a redeveloped directory of competent national authorities. Further research and updating in 2015 will be subject to the receipt of additional funds.

I. Governance and finance

Resolution or decision	*Status of implementation*
2013	
Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Economic and Social Council decision 2013/246)	Implementation has been completed. The Secretariat has provided all relevant documentation to the working group in a timely manner and assisted the co-chairs in determining the dates of formal and informal meetings of the working group and in preparing the programme of work, the provisional agenda and the outcome summaries for each meeting of the working group. See the notes by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2013/7-E/CN.15/2013/7 and E/CN.7/2014/8-E/CN/15/2014/8).
Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Commission resolution 22/2)	Information on the implementation of the resolution is contained in the following documents: (a) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/8/Add.1-E/CN.15/2014/8/Add.1); (b) Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/18- E/CN.15/2014/21); (c) Report on the reconvened twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2014/30/Add.1);

Resolution or decision	*Status of implementation*
	(d) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/8-E/CN.15/2014/8); (e) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2013/7/Add.2-E/CN.15/2013/7/Add.2); (f) Report of the Executive Director on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2013/15- E/CN.15/2013/28); (g) Report of the reconvened twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2013/30/Add.1).
Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Commission decision 22/2)	Implementation has been completed. Information on the implementation of the decision is contained in conference room paper E/CN.15/2013/CRP.12.
Budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (Commission resolution 22/9)	Implementation is ongoing. Throughout 2014, UNODC provided briefings to Member States during meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Information on the implementation of the new funding model was also provided in the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/18-E/CN.15/2014/21).
2012	
Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/12)	Implementation has been completed. The strategy for the period 2012-2015 for UNODC as contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/12 was adopted.
Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Commission decision 21/1)	Implementation has been completed. Information on the implementation is contained in the report of the Secretariat on documentation prepared for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2013/13).

United Nations E/CN.15/2015/12

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
9 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda*
Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Work of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on the work of the Institute was prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board taken at its meeting held from 13 to 14 November 2014 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on the work of the Institute, in accordance with the statute of the Institute (Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01540 (E) 190315 200315

Please recycle

Major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Report of the Board of Trustees

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was established in 1968 by the Economic and Social Council and is governed by its Board of Trustees. The programme of work of UNICRI is guided by its mandate to assist intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in formulating and implementing improved policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The mission of UNICRI is to advance security, serve justice and build peace in support of the rule of law, human rights protection and sustainable development. The activities undertaken by the Institute are funded exclusively from voluntary contributions.

2. UNICRI carries out action-oriented research and training, provides information and advisory services and implements its activities, at the request of Governments. The Institute operates in specialized niches and selected fields of crime, justice, security governance and counter-terrorism, providing added value to crime prevention, the advancement of justice and the enhancement of human rights. It also serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation on sensitive issues in security governance, crime prevention and criminal justice, acting as an honest broker in bringing together different partners such as Member States, research institutions, international and regional organizations and civil society, in forging a common approach to addressing shared challenges. UNICRI is in a position to support Member States in the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

3. The report of the Board of Trustees on the work of UNICRI maps out the strategic direction and activities of UNICRI in meeting the priorities established by the Board, as well as the achievements and challenges facing the Institute. The work of UNICRI is organized in six thematic areas and goals:

(a) Countering the threat of organized crime to security and development;

(b) Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups;

(c) Promoting international criminal law and related practices;

(d) Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to services;

(e) Security governance and countering violent extremism;

(f) Training and advanced education: building capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice.

II. Countering the threat of organized crime to security and development

4. The objective in this thematic area is to strengthen criminal justice institutions and the professional expertise of practitioners in combating organized crime by identifying key areas of intervention to support the early detection, adoption and implementation of policies for effective responses to new and emerging threats posed by organized crime.

A. Counterfeiting: combating organized crime and illicit proceeds of crime

5. Since 2007, when the Institute published its report *Counterfeiting: a Global Spread, a Global Threat*, UNICRI has developed a comprehensive applied research programme on the issue of counterfeiting as a critical activity of transnational organized crime, threatening consumers' health and safety, funding other criminal activities and adversely impacting society as a whole. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/19, the Institute has continued its research and technical assistance efforts in this sector, identifying strategies aimed at combating organized crime more effectively and providing tailored technical assistance activities in support of the response of Member States to counterfeiting.

1. Initiatives to counter the involvement of organized crime in the production and trade of counterfeit medicines

6. In March 2014, UNICRI completed a three-year research project on new strategies to counter the involvement of organized crime in the production of and trade in counterfeit medicines. One of the outcomes of the project was the adoption of a methodology to establish an anti-counterfeit-medicines stakeholder group bringing together representatives of the public and private sectors to share intelligence, data and information on new trends. Its aim was to step up the fight against counterfeit medicines. UNICRI prepared a dedicated report highlighting the methodology followed to create the stakeholder group and giving guidelines to support Member States interested in setting up similar cooperation mechanisms.

7. In December 2014, a new initiative was launched in cooperation with the World Bank, within the framework of the activities promoted by the Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development, of which UNICRI is a member. The initiative was a pilot project aimed at analysing the legislative and regulatory framework in Uganda with respect to counterfeit medicines. A gap analysis report and a draft national strategy to support the country in countering counterfeit medicines are currently being prepared. The project will be implemented in 2015 in cooperation with the International Development Law Organization and the O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law.

2. Analysis of the reinvestment of illicit capital into the legal economy

8. In June 2013, UNICRI launched a new initiative to analyse the modi operandi of organized criminal groups in reinvesting illicit capital in the legal economy, by piloting a research methodology focused on Italy. The initiative also included an

assessment of the impact of illicit capital on the legal economy. During 2014, research data were collected and case studies for the impact assessment were completed. As part of the programme, UNICRI organized a high-level conference, held in Rome from 16 to 17 June 2014, with the support of the Department of State of the United States of America and the Ministry of Economic Development of Italy, entitled "The impact of organized crime on the legal economy: identifying strategies to disrupt criminal involvement in key sectors". As a result of the initiative, UNICRI is now in a position to assist Governments, at their request and as part of its crime prevention strategy, in the tracing and recovery of the proceeds of crime. In January 2015, UNICRI opened a project office for asset recovery in Brussels.

3. Partnership with the private sector: using anti-counterfeiting technology

9. UNICRI continued the implementation of a new research initiative funded by the private sector aimed at presenting the activities and success stories of anti-counterfeiting technology providers working with Governments. During 2014, the research analysed the activities of 20 technology providers. At the invitation of the organizers, the project was also presented at the 2014 Tax Stamp Forum in Dubai. A landscape report presenting the activities of providers of anti-counterfeiting technology working with Governments will be launched in the first semester of 2015. The project focuses on assessing the feasibility of creating a platform for the exchange of information and good practices relating to anti-counterfeiting technology between public and private sector stakeholders.

4. Counterfeiting and e-commerce platforms

10. In November 2014, an agreement was reached with the Ministry of Economic Development of Italy to launch a new initiative aimed at examining the prevention and response protocols implemented by e-commerce platforms to counter the online selling of counterfeit products. A preliminary agreement to support the project was reached with the auction and shopping website eBay. The project will address online selling, one of the most complex issues related to counterfeiting, and will allow UNICRI to pioneer a new methodology and support actors requiring safe and secure online marketplaces.

B. Countering the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime

1. Cybercrime and cyberterrorism

11. In 2014, UNICRI extensively contributed to the project "Cybercrime and cyberterrorism European research agenda" as part of a consortium including the European Police Office (Europol), the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the Academy of European Law and representatives of the 28 member States of the European Union. A comprehensive research agenda for cybercrime and cyberterrorism is currently being developed. UNICRI conducted research on the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime and promoted awareness of hacker profiling and organized crime at multiple conferences and workshops worldwide. UNICRI also worked with different partners in the organization of

training seminars, and informed policymakers and practitioners on the use of the Internet by terrorists.

2. Assessing the impact of cybercrime on the economy, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises

12. Following the expert working group meeting organized by UNICRI in Lucca, Italy, on 29 November 2013, entitled "Cybercrime: risks for the economy and enterprises", UNICRI initiated a study of the vulnerability of small and medium-sized enterprises to cyberattacks and the risks they pose. The resulting assessment, which placed special focus on the economic impact of cyberattacks, was presented at a meeting in Lucca on 15 December 2014. The meeting was attended by representatives of governmental institutions, law enforcement agencies, academia, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

3. Research on the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime

13. Working closely with law enforcement officials and academic experts, UNICRI contributed to the implementation of the project entitled "Early pursuit against organized crime using environmental scanning, the law and intelligence systems". The project aims to create an international environmental scanning system dedicated to countering criminal networks. The scanning system will contribute to improving the assessment and monitoring of emerging environmental crimes.

4. Information sharing with regard to cybercrime and cybersecurity

14. Through the project entitled "Information sharing and public-private partnerships: perspectives and proposals", UNICRI has been supporting national and international channels of communication to map the current landscape of information-sharing in connection with cybersecurity and to highlight the complementary nature of legislation and security. In particular, the project, which is being implemented with the support of the Global Cybersecurity Centre in cooperation with the European Electronic Crime Task Force, focuses on the needs of the banking, transport and critical infrastructure sectors. A working paper reflecting work in progress is available on the UNICRI website.

5. Cybersecurity

15. UNICRI has been actively engaged in the implementation of the project "Security at the network edge", which aims to develop a user-centred approach to device security. It proposes an innovative architecture for protecting systems from Internet threats by transferring the execution of security applications to a programmable device at the edge of the network, such as a home gateway or an enterprise router. The experience and knowledge generated under the pilot project, which involves 28 member States of the European Union, will be made available to other Member States at their request.

C. Countering environmental crime

1. Involvement of criminal networks in the trafficking and illicit disposal of toxic waste

16. UNICRI continued its applied research programme on the involvement of criminal networks in the trafficking and illicit disposal of toxic waste, particularly illegally discarded electric and electronic equipment (e-waste). To enhance the capabilities of countries to address that growing phenomenon, UNICRI worked with several partners led by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to implement the project entitled "Countering waste electrical and electronic equipment illegal trade". The initiative aims at providing a set of recommendations to support law enforcement authorities and customs organizations, in countering the illegal trade in e-waste to and from Europe and indicating the typology of companies and brokers involved in the e-waste market. A comprehensive study is currently being undertaken on the involvement of organized crime in the global distribution of e-waste. It is aimed at identifying specific criminal activities and types of crime associated with illegal e-waste shipments. The research will provide an estimation of the volume of e-waste that is generated and illegally traded and promote a better understanding of the routes and destinations of illegal shipments of e-waste.

2. Countering environmental crime and corruption: the case of Italy

17. In 2014, UNICRI completed a research initiative aimed at examining the linkages between environmental crime and corruption in Italy. The conclusions and recommendations were considered by an expert group meeting in Lucca, Italy, in September 2014. In line with the recommendations of the international conference on current and emerging threats related to environmental crime, organized by UNICRI, the Institute initiated a comprehensive programme on environmental crime and illicit exploitation of natural resources that involved multiple countries and regions. The programme will be discussed during two international expert meetings in 2015.

D. Countering the involvement of organized criminal groups in licit markets: precious metals and gemstones

The linkages between trafficking in precious metals and transnational organized crime

18. In its resolution 2013/38 the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to conduct a comprehensive study on the links between transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking in precious metals. UNICRI has designed a programme aimed at countering illicit trafficking in precious metals and the potential funding of organized crime and terrorism through the proceeds of such trafficking. A comprehensive study on the links between transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in precious metals and other criminal activities will be conducted with the financial support of the Government of South Africa. The study will be presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2016.

UNICRI is undertaking a related study into the feasibility of establishing a mechanism for the traceability and certification of origin of coloured gemstones, and to address the involvement of organized criminal groups in the supply chain.

E. Nexus between organized crime, international terrorism and development

19. In response to requests from Member States for guidance on how to address the issues related to the increasing nexus between organized crime, terrorism and development, UNICRI will be convening a two-day meeting in the first quarter of 2015 with the objective of better understanding the threat that nexus poses. The consultation is expected to explore how best to assist Member States in addressing the threat and its impact on development, security and peace.

III. Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups

20. The objective in this thematic area is to enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system and to protect vulnerable groups and victims of crime by promoting the rights of victims and of youth and minors at risk or in conflict with the law, and by promoting gender-sensitive approaches to crime prevention and security, particularly in urban settings.

A. Enhancing capacity in juvenile justice

Building capacity for the provision of human rights protection for the most vulnerable people in Mozambique

21. UNICRI finalized the implementation of a pilot project to enhance human rights protection for the most vulnerable people in Mozambique. The project contributed to the achievement of the governance outcomes of the United Nations Development Action Framework and provided support to the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney-General for Minors, the Tribunal for Minors and the Ministry of Interior in helping minors in conflict with the law, in particular by revising a legislative manual and legislation related to the protection of women and children.

B. Reducing vulnerabilities

1. Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to empower vulnerable groups in participating in the democratic process

22. Through its initiative entitled "Giving voice to the most vulnerable", UNICRI strengthened the capacity of a number of civil society organizations that are working to enable vulnerable groups, in particular women, young people and children, to participate and advocate for their rights in the democratic process and the development agenda of Mozambique. The project, which closed in the first half of 2014, supported the most vulnerable groups in participating in the development dialogue.

2. Eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, hate crimes and other forms of intolerance

23. To support Governments and the international community in eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, UNICRI joined a consortium of nine partners to implement a 24-month project entitled "Cross-community actions for combating the modern symbolism and languages of racism and discrimination" (LIGHT ON). The project is currently being implemented within the framework of the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme of the European Union. Using a community approach involving different stakeholders, including citizens' groups, victims, law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities, the project addressed the dangerous underestimation of the social disvalue of racism and the progressive normalization of racist images and expressions in society. UNICRI developed a training manual designed to build the capacity of law enforcement and legal professionals to identify and report online hate speech. The training manual, which was approved at the international expert group meeting held in Turin, Italy, in April 2014, was used in two pilot training courses in Northern Ireland in June 2014. UNICRI also developed an anti-racism "toolbox", including a smartphone application, to encourage reporting and to raise awareness among citizens of hate crime.

24. In December 2014, UNICRI, in cooperation with 10 partners, started the implementation of an 18-month programme entitled "Preventing, redressing and inhibiting hate speech in the new media". As part of that programme, UNICRI is carrying out a study covering the 28 member States of the European Union to analyse and compare national legislation on hate crime and hate speech. For law enforcement authorities, a set of training courses will be organized on adopting correct procedures and correctly identifying and reporting hate speech, while for lawyers and judicial associations, courses will be organized on defending victims of hate crime.

3. Preventing discrimination against and the killing of persons with albinism

25. UNICRI continued implementation of its research project to enhance the protection of fundamental human rights in cultural conflicts, in particular discrimination against and the killing of persons with albinism. Together with the Zimbabwe Albino Association and Public Health Projects in Africa, a small project has been initiated to address problems faced by persons with albinism through a community-based participatory approach. The pilot project will be replicated in other African countries at their request. In 2014, UNICRI initiated activities to raise awareness of the phenomenon: an article including analyses of discrimination against and killing of persons with albinism was published and distributed globally. The Institute also promoted the production of a documentary.

4. Capacity-building for strengthening policy responses to addiction and increasing the integration of dedicated services

26. In partnership with the authorities of the region of Calabria, Italy, UNICRI supported the implementation of a regional plan for strengthening policy responses to addiction, the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by it. In 2014, a training course on policy responses to addiction and the integration of services was organized, and more than 100 professionals from

the region participated. The first epidemiological report on the state of drug addiction in Calabria was prepared by UNICRI. It will serve as a cornerstone for setting up a regional observatory for drugs and drug addiction. The pilot project could serve as a best practice example for other regions and countries.

C. Countering gender-based violence

1. Domestic violence, discrimination and access to justice and welfare services

27. Countering gender-based violence is central to the work of UNICRI. In 2014, UNICRI launched the final report of the first full-scale survey of women's experiences with violence conducted in 28 member States of the European Union. UNICRI carried out new research on the consequences of the economic crisis for women's rights and gender inequality, with a focus on domestic violence, discrimination, access to justice and welfare services. Documented case studies were collected from four countries of the Mediterranean subregion: France, Greece, Italy and Spain. The impact of the economic downturn on women and the coping responses of their respective Governments were assessed from a gender perspective. The policy recommendations were considered at an expert group meeting held in Geneva in September 2014.

2. Supporting vulnerable women affected by drug and alcohol abuse

28. Gender differences with regard to drug addiction, and the need to support vulnerable women affected by drug and alcohol abuse, pose many challenges to most societies. Responding to requests for support and guidance, UNICRI initiated the project entitled "Drugs, alcohol and women network" (DAWN).

29. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/5, entitled "Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies", UNICRI, in cooperation with UNODC, developed a series of professional tools such as best-practice manuals, Internet-based learning platforms and specific guidelines. UNICRI also organized awareness-raising events in some countries of the Mediterranean subregion in collaboration with the Council of Europe. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction has requested the inclusion of the DAWN publication on promoting a gender-responsive approach to addiction, published in 2013, in its best practices portal.

D. Promoting crime prevention and security in urban settings

1. A comprehensive multi-stakeholder proposal to enhance the capabilities of cities relating to crime prevention and security

30. As a follow-up to the report of the international forum of mayors on security and crime prevention in urban settings, organized by UNICRI, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the municipality of Turin, the Institute initiated a comprehensive programme to promote crime prevention and security in urban settings. UNICRI, in cooperation with consortiums of partners, has

developed a new pilot initiative consisting in integrated, open-source, citizen-driven and technologically enhanced software.

2. Regional programme to promote urban safety and human security in the cities of Portuguese-speaking countries

31. UNICRI, in partnership with the Union of Portuguese-speaking Capital Cities, launched a regional programme to promote urban safety and human security in key cities of Portuguese-speaking countries. The project aims at establishing city hubs for crime prevention in all nine member States of the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste). Those hubs are designed to improve the multisectoral dialogue and cooperation on urban security and democratic governance and to strengthen the development and implementation of crime prevention policy at the local level. An expert meeting on urban security governance will be organized by the Institute and the Union and hosted by the mayor of Praia in the first quarter of 2015.

3. Empowering the victims of crime in Naples, Italy

32. As a follow-up to the international forum of mayors on security and crime prevention in urban settings, held in Turin, Italy, in May 2013, UNICRI implemented a pilot project in Naples, Italy, entitled "Voices against crime" to empower crime victims and use their experience for the elaboration of crime prevention strategies. The project followed a community-based approach implemented in cooperation with the municipality of Naples, law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia and media partners. The analysis of the experience of the victims, the contributions of expert criminologists and non-governmental organizations, and the resulting recommendations were adopted at a conference hosted by the municipality of Naples on 29 November 2014. Among the recommended steps were the establishment of a national plan for victims of crime, including guidelines on victim protection and support before and after the investigation and the judicial process, and the enhancement of restorative justice practices. Various strategies were adopted to empower victims of crime and reduce their vulnerabilities, establish a platform for consultation, and allocate resources to create educational, training and working opportunities for young people at risk. The initiative will be replicated in selected cities worldwide.

4. Addressing youth gangs in urban settings

33. During 2014, the Institute continued to research the issue of youth gangs in urban settings, with the participation of experts from academia and practitioners from different regions. An expert group meeting to address the growing phenomenon of youth gangs, particularly in Central America and Europe, will be convened in 2015 to serve as a platform to share knowledge, exchange expertise and showcase results in crime prevention strategies addressing youth gangs in the urban environment.

IV. Promoting international criminal law and international criminal law tribunals

34. The objective in this thematic area is to promote international criminal law through the transfer of the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals to national judiciaries and contribute to combating maritime piracy.

A. Maritime piracy

1. Serving as a repository for court decisions on piracy cases

35. In partnership with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), UNICRI has established a database on court decisions related to piracy off the coast of Somalia. Governments were invited by IMO to submit related information to UNICRI. In line with a request of IMO member States, the database will also include judgements relating to piracy beyond Somalia, judgements pertaining to other piracy-related crimes, and information on post-trial transfers. UNICRI has updated its preliminary research findings and assessment of the various aspects of piracy off the coast of Somalia, drawn from the database on court cases.

2. Contributing to a soft-law instrument on the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships

36. UNICRI initiated a research project related to the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships. Two meetings of an informal expert working group were held in Rome on 26 March and on 15 and 16 October 2013. They contributed to the development of a soft-law instrument comprising a set of guidelines and standards regarding the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board merchant vessels for the benefit of private sector companies and interested Governments. The soft-law instrument was also presented to Working Group 2 of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at its meetings in Copenhagen in April 2013, in Djibouti in November 2013 and in Abu Dhabi in May 2014.

B. Transferring the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals

37. As part of its capacity-building initiative, UNICRI has initiated programmes to gather and transfer the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals to national judiciaries so as to facilitate the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. To support and build the capacity of criminal defence lawyers, UNICRI organized a training seminar, held in Turin in May 2014, using the *Manual on International Criminal Defence: ADC-ICTY Developed Practices*, which was prepared jointly with the Association of Defence Counsel Practising before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ADC-ICTY). Training tools, in particular an e-learning portal available on the UNICRI website, provide access to a repository of relevant international conventions and treaties, national legislation and the jurisprudence of the Tribunal. The Institute, in cooperation with the Tribunal, is also drawing up a digest on customary law to

complement the work in that field and, in particular, the above-mentioned manual. The Institute is also expanding the partnerships established with the International Criminal Court and with the Tribunal to other international and hybrid judicial institutions, such as the Special Tribunal for Lebanon.

V. Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to evidence-based research

38. The objective in this thematic area is to promote the protection of human rights by sharing best practices and providing evidence-based research so as to enhance the capacity to improve access to evidence-based research, as well as address both key challenges to sustainable human development and the protection of fundamental rights.

A. Promoting fundamental rights and citizenship

1. Protection of human rights in profiling cases

39. The Institute has been leading a consortium of partners in the research initiative entitled "Protecting citizens' rights and fighting illicit profiling", which is aimed at outlining the main challenges to citizens' rights resulting from profiling practices. UNICRI undertook an assessment of the current European legal framework on profiling, exploring issues such as application domains, complaint procedures and remedies, citizens' awareness and the impact of profiling on fundamental rights. It was the first full-scale survey on the issue of automated profiling covering the European Union as a whole, and the emerging best practices were approved at an international conference held in Rome on 26 September 2014. UNICRI presented the final results of the project to the European Parliament in November 2014.

2. Protection of human rights in clinical drug trials

40. UNICRI has taken initiatives to protect and promote human rights and to ensure the well-being of participants in clinical drug trials and research. Special attention has been given to the legal and criminal justice aspects of drug trials, including fraud, respect for international ethical standards, control of the quality of drugs and the effectiveness of legislative frameworks. Building on the successful training programmes carried out in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, in 2012 and in Harare in 2013, UNICRI organized an advanced training course in Accra in June 2014.

B. Establishing a platform to provide access to evidence-based research

Scientific community on addiction

41. Through its "Scientific community on addiction" project, UNICRI has established a platform to facilitate the identification and dissemination of best

international practices related to the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. It has set up national training programmes for professionals in countries in the Mediterranean region. A dedicated online platform offers access to the most recent evidence-based research disseminated through special periodicals and newsletters, providing practitioners, policymakers and judiciary and law enforcement personnel with an updated tool to better understand recent drug-related trends and other issues. In 2014, four issues of a specialized journal on addiction were published online and more than 400 scientific reviews of the international literature on addiction were shared with the international community via the online platform.

C. Research and dissemination of best practices to promote healthy lifestyles and counter addiction

Addiction and lifestyles in contemporary Europe: reframing addiction

42. UNICRI is partnering with 43 research institutions in 25 European countries to implement the Europe-wide project entitled "Addiction and lifestyles in contemporary Europe: reframing addictions project". In the context of the project, the Institute is studying the cost to criminal justice systems of addiction and looking at alternatives to the incarceration of drug abusers. UNICRI completed a number of interviews with inmates in five Italian prisons who had been convicted of drug-related crimes, including high-security inmates. The interviews and data contributed to a comprehensive research study that included interviews held in Germany, Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a view to better understanding the functioning of the illicit drug markets in Europe. The research methodology of UNICRI was identified as a best practice and published in April 2014 with project partner RAND Europe. The results of the research were also presented in international symposiums and published in an e-book.

VI. Security governance and countering violent extremism

43. The objective in this thematic area is to strengthen the position of UNICRI as a centre of expertise and a credible partner in specialized niches by following a security governance approach that involves security and law enforcement agencies, a broad cross section of civil society, local and regional authorities, the private sector and other agencies working to advance economic development and human rights.

A. Enhancing security at major events

44. In its resolution 2006/28, the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI to continue and expand its work on the International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events. Because of their scale and high visibility, major events are vulnerable targets for unlawful activities, including terrorism, and can be exploited by organized criminal groups to further their illegal activities. In this regard, UNICRI was engaged during 2014 in the implementation of

two regional initiatives. The first concerned the setting up of the "Protecting major events to foster crime prevention strategies" initiative, in cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS). Training and advisory services are provided to security planners in preparation for major events to be hosted in the Americas. A second regional initiative, entitled "Enhancing European coordination of national research programmes in the area of security at major events: The House", involves 24 European Union member States. The final meeting of "The House" initiative was held in Berlin on 27 and 28 May 2014 and attended by project partners and Europol. The "User guide for police security planners and policymakers", a practical tool prepared for European policymakers, major event security planners and other security practitioners, was launched on that occasion. It serves as a guide on how to make full use of project outputs, which include: The International Permanent Observatory on Security during Major Events Security Planning Model, a step-by-step guide to assist strategic security planners in the preparation of the plans for major events; guidelines for public-private partnerships, a collection of best practices, expertise and information on the establishment and use of such partnerships at major events; media management guidelines for law enforcement personnel on the cultivation and use of a mutually beneficial relationship with the media; and ethical standards for security products, guidelines on ethical considerations and legal implications of new security products introduced by major events. These planning models and guidelines were field-tested at a series of major events held in Europe.

45. Drawing from the above-mentioned initiatives, UNICRI has identified applicable security standards and best practices. Tailored technical tools have been developed to assist policymakers and practitioners in planning security for major events. "The House" project continues to make a significant contribution to the coordination of security planning for major European events, as well as the adoption of improved security capacity, common standards and efficient procedures, and increased regional and international cooperation among security practitioners.

46. During 2014, UNICRI also launched two pilot initiatives: the first in Europe to gather and elaborate best practices on public-private partnerships at major events, and the second in the Americas to explore gender-related considerations, including potential barriers faced by women involved in security planning for and the operations of major events. The two pilot initiatives led to the elaboration of guidelines and recommendations available to Member States.

47. UNICRI continued providing technical assistance and advisory services to requesting Member States in planning the security of major events. In 2014, UNICRI provided services and designed training programmes in cooperation with several Governments, including those of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal and Spain.

48. From the vantage of a pilot project office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, hosted by the United Nations Information Centre there, UNICRI developed partnerships and increased the visibility of its programmes in Latin America, promoting dialogue with donors and resource mobilization for its programme portfolio. A special focus was placed on providing advice on strategies and responses relating to crime prevention and security in urban settings and security during major events in Brazil. In this regard, high-level meetings were held with the following: national and federal authorities, international organizations and the private sector, particularly

the Secretary of State for International Relations, the Secretary of State for Human Rights and the director of the law school of the State University of Rio; the Ministry of Justice; the city of Rio; and the Rio 2016 Olympic Committee. Other initiatives included preparatory work for a regional forum of mayors on security and crime prevention in urban settings, consultations with major media outlets for a major event on urban security (with the involvement of the city of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro), consultations with the Central Única das Favelas and AfroReggae regarding a new initiative for a corruption survey in the favelas, consultation with the State University of Rio de Janeiro to enter into a partnership with UNICRI for establishing a new master in international law programme, and pioneering a training programme in 2015 for media professionals and spokespersons on new threats to States and citizens, in partnership with the United Nations Information Centre.

B. Countering the appeal of terrorism: rehabilitation of violent extremists

49. As part of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force of the United Nations, the Institute's Counter-Terrorism Programme assists Member States, at their request, in designing, developing and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremists in prison settings, in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The programme promotes the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and is guided by the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders, adopted in Istanbul in June 2012 by the ministerial meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. UNICRI has been supporting Governments, at their request, to strengthen institutional capacities, particularly in prison settings.

50. Following the expert group meeting organized by UNICRI and the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism in Algiers in February 2013, UNICRI fostered engagement with targeted Member States in the Sahel region, mainly Mali, the Niger and Nigeria, and provided them with tailored capacity-building assistance for the rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders. An assessment and programming mission, initiated by UNICRI and the Government of Nigeria in November 2014 in Abuja, launched a new partnership. Programme activities will be initiated in March 2015. During 2014, UNICRI worked closely with the Government of Yemen in the development of a programme for the rehabilitation of violent extremists in prison settings. Preparatory meetings were held with all of the stakeholders from Yemen in Riyadh from 28 to 30 January 2014 and Rome on 10 December 2014. Consultations were also held in Rome on 11 December between the delegation of Mali and UNICRI, resulting in a planned assessment and programming mission to Mali on 27 and 28 March 2015. The correctional service of Indonesia is pioneering the development of the first comprehensive violent extremist risk assessment tool that is culturally appropriate for Indonesia, along with the development and implementation of rehabilitation programmes for violent extremists. UNICRI is working with the Government of Indonesia on the development and implementation of this innovative programme.

1. Countering radicalization and violent extremism: strengthening the resilience of civil society organizations

51. UNICRI initiated an innovative pilot programme to support Governments in the Sahel and Maghreb regions to counter radicalization and violent extremism by strengthening the resilience of civil society organizations. An important goal is to prevent and counter radicalization, terrorist recruitment and violent extremism and to disseminate lessons learned and best practices. The expected results include strengthened capacity of the security sector and law enforcement authorities to engage with civil society in countering radicalization to terrorism, increased capacity of civil society organizations to prevent and counter terrorism, improved capacity of the media to contribute to a responsible and pluralistic media environment that counters terrorism, and increased understanding of the drivers of radicalization to terrorism among vulnerable groups, including region-specific assessments that will direct the design of new initiatives.

2. Partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum and other United Nations entities

52. Under the auspices of the Government of Turkey, UNICRI and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre organized an expert workshop in May 2014 in Istanbul on reintegration and aftercare programmes for violent extremist offenders. Policymakers, practitioners and experts from different countries considered good practices related to the critical issue of reintegration and aftercare programmes for violent extremist offenders, drawing on expertise from different stakeholders, including State agencies and civil society organizations.

3. Addressing the threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters

53. In support of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), UNICRI, in partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum, organized an expert workshop on reintegrating returning foreign terrorist fighters: challenges and lessons learned, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy on 11 and 12 December 2014 in Rome. The workshop, attended by experts, practitioners and policymakers from 25 Governments, as well as representatives of civil society and international organizations, highlighted the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving all stakeholders, particularly civil society organizations, in effectively addressing the threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters. Following the recommendations of the workshop, UNICRI is organizing three regional consultations, which will serve as a platform for regional exchange of experiences and best practices with a view to strengthening the capacity of Governments to mitigate the threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters and their rehabilitation and reinsertion into society. The regional workshops would further enhance the capacity of Member States in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), as well as The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Phenomenon and the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders.

C. Mitigating the risks posed by trafficking in and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials

54. UNICRI continued its work to counter the criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials which pose a critical threat to peace, security and the health of citizens. The Institute is currently implementing, jointly with the European Commission and its Joint Research Centre, a project for the establishment of chemical, biological and nuclear centres of excellence. The objective of this European Union initiative is to facilitate regional cooperation and to enhance chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear policies and capabilities by creating a network of regional initiatives that promote and support the development and implementation of national policies in this regard. The initiative currently covers 48 countries and eight regions. UNICRI is supporting Governments in the development of their national action plans, which serve as strategic documents to identify national priorities for capacity-building and coordination between competent authorities at the national level. UNICRI is currently monitoring the implementation and evaluation of 19 projects, which include the provision of training and equipment, knowledge development, special and technical support and awareness-raising. In its audit report on the project, the European Court of Auditors concluded that the initiative contributed effectively to mitigating the risk posed by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material. The initiative was particularly significant, owing to the increase in terrorist threats and the large number of tense political situations around the world. The regional centres of excellence established by the project provided a framework for close cooperation, as was evidenced during the Ebola crisis in West Africa, as well as for building the confidence and commitment of partner countries in facing difficult challenges.

55. The progress made by Governments in the development of the national action plans on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and inter-agency support was showcased at high-level events organized by Governments in partnership with UNICRI. In particular, the Government of Georgia organized, with the support of UNICRI, a high-level event in the context of the United Nations General Assembly on meeting the challenges of international security related to such action plans, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 29 October 2014. UNICRI and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons organized, in The Hague, the Netherlands, on 1 December 2014, on the occasion of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, a side event on how such national action plans served as examples of effective inter-agency cooperation. On the occasion of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Permanent Mission of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva organized, in cooperation with UNICRI, a side event entitled: "National action plans and sharing best practice: an innovative networking approach to mitigate biological risks" at the Palais des Nations in Geneva on 5 December 2014.

D. Public-private initiatives

56. As part of the programme on public-private partnerships in addressing security policies, UNICRI, in partnership with the National Security Cabinet of Portugal, organized the first meeting of the newly established National Cybersecurity Centre. The Centre's main objective is to ensure that Portugal can safely use cyberspace by making public and private entities more resilient to cyberattacks and by ensuring international cooperation in this field. UNICRI has been requested to provide technical assistance and advisory services to the Centre during 2015.

57. During 2014, UNICRI published the final report, including recommendations to improve current security measures at the local level and lessons learned, of the 2012 public-private partnerships pilot project aimed at preventing crime and enhancing security in a science and technology park in Lisbon. The project served as a test case for the proposed recommendations contained in the UNICRI "Handbook to assist the establishment of public-private partnerships to protect vulnerable targets". The report will serve as an important reference document in terms of replicating the model in other regions.

VII. Training and advanced education: building capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice

58. The objective in this thematic area is to build capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice through the development of integrated knowledge management models, methodological transfer of knowledge, and networking with academic institutions, international organizations and research centres, as well as individual experts. These training goals include enhancing legal capacity and promoting greater understanding of human rights, crime prevention and criminal justice to strengthen the rule of law.

A. Postgraduate education

59. In 2014, UNICRI offered its eighth annual master of laws (LL.M.) programme in international crime and justice, jointly organized with the University of Turin (Italy) and attended by 46 postgraduate students from 30 countries. The ninth annual LL.M. programme started in October 2014 through a distance-learning modality. During 2014, UNICRI also organized, in cooperation with John Cabot University in Rome, two summer schools addressing the topics of human rights and the environment, and gender identity and human rights. In 2014, the Institute cooperated with the Universidad Argentina John F. Kennedy to launch a joint LL.M. programme focusing on international criminal law and justice, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2013. The partnership with the Universidad also extends to other areas, particularly a tailored programme of capacity-building training in support of the Ministry of Justice of Argentina and cross-border cooperation in the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) region. A new LL.M. programme focusing on investigative and legal psychology, organized in cooperation with the Finnish Åbo Akademi University, will start in 2015.

B. UNICRI Journalism and Public Information Programme on New Threats

60. In 2014, UNICRI delivered the Journalism and Public Information Programme on New Threats, tailored for journalists, chief information officers, public information professionals and those seeking a career in the world of information. The Programme focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks, cybercrime and crimes against the environment. It contributed to advanced knowledge and promoted sharing of information and the establishment of cooperation platforms. In 2014, UNICRI organized five specialized courses; 138 persons from 45 countries applied to take the courses, including experts from national and international academic and research institutions and experienced journalists. Consultations with leading organizations to expand the Programme are ongoing.

C. Documentation Centre

61. The UNICRI Documentation Centre provides online services in support of research, training and analysis in crime prevention and criminal justice, with users accessing pages on its website. In 2014, the Documentation Centre continued to provide specialized services, such as a new online bibliography, to UNICRI.

VIII. Management of the Institute

62. The objective in this thematic area is to manage UNICRI in the most cost-effective manner with full respect for the rules and regulations applicable to the management of human and financial resources.

A. High level of programme delivery and cost-effective management

63. At its meeting held in Rome on 13 and 14 November 2014, the Board of Trustees of UNICRI expressed its appreciation for the very high level of programme delivery and the exponential growth in programme development and funding. During 2014, programme delivery (project expenditures) reached $24.9 million. The very high rate of implementation was achieved in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, as reflected by the very lean management and administrative structure. UNICRI remains adversely impacted by a significant shortfall in unearmarked contributions to the general-purpose fund. As UNICRI does not receive any funding from the regular budget of the United Nations, the deficit was covered through income earned from programme support costs levied on special-purpose contributions for funding projects already implemented by UNICRI. The implementation of a large programme portfolio, accompanied by a high-level of programme delivery, is of critical importance for UNICRI to earn a critical mass of programme support costs essential for its operations.

B. Approval of the budget for the 2014-2015 biennium, and budget proposal and priorities for 2015 prepared in a results-based format

64. The Board approved a balanced budget for the 2014-2015 biennium, along with the budget proposal and programme priorities for 2015. The budget level of $22.5 million for 2015 is based on projects already identified for which financial commitments have already been made by donors. A significant share of the 2015 budget will also be financed through funding arrangements that are near finalization. During the course of the budget year, UNICRI will continue to enjoy operational flexibility and enter into funding agreements for projects falling within the strategy and the programmatic priorities established by the Board, and to initiate implementation, upon receipt of funds. In approving the budget, the Board recommends that UNICRI ensure that sufficient funding is available for its project portfolio, including any additional projects identified during 2015, and that the general-purpose fund have a sufficient balance to continue UNICRI operations. To this effect, the Institute, guided by the Board of Trustees, will continue to pursue a resourcing and long-term funding strategy to secure, to the extent possible, an increase in unearmarked voluntary contributions, particularly from Member States, as well as special contributions from donor Governments, international and regional organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the private sector and other entities.

C. New initiatives and partnerships

65. The Board welcomed the working partnerships forged and nurtured with international and regional organizations, particularly the Global Counterterrorism Forum; the Commission of the European Union; specialized agencies such as the United Nations Environment Programme, UN-Habitat, the World Bank and IMO; other international organizations such as OAS, Europol and INTERPOL; academia (particularly the Universidad Argentina John F. Kennedy); and private sector entities, such as SICPA Security Solutions and the Compagnia di San Paolo. This expansion of the partnership contributed to expanding the donor base of UNICRI.

United Nations E/CN.15/2015/13

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the international classification of crime for statistical purposes

Note by the Secretariat

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/37 and decision 2014/219, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime prepared a report on the international classification of crime for statistical purposes, for the consideration of the Statistical Commission. That report, as contained in document E/CN.3/2015/7, is being brought to the attention of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for informational purposes.

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01578 (E) 120315 130315

Please recycle

United Nations E/CN.15/2015/14

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on crime statistics

Note by the Secretariat

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/37 and decision 2014/219, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime prepared a report on crime statistics, for the consideration of the Statistical Commission. That report, as contained in document E/CN.3/2015/8, is being brought to the attention of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for informational purposes.

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-01584 (E) 120315 130315

Please recycle